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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MARCH THE 28th, 1857

Fayetteville Observer: GENTLEMEN: The Observer of March the 26th comes to me with two columns of Editorial criticism, abuse, which you say is "some return from you of a long and I dbored communication." Another TAX PAYER."

I am first to the surprise of the Observer the first man from whom such a proceeding has come! Now if the Observer will not answer entire, I will try to relieve it of its surprise, and show how a plain straightforward way has marked my course, as I think myself right before the public.

First I say that I have not changed from what I declared about any road, nor acted inconsistent. Mind if another horse throws that saddle or the cap fit some one else, before we get through, than me.

I am the author of the article in question. I am one of a number of gentlemen in Fayetteville that did both vote against the County subscription and write against it. Though other gentlemen have agreed to pay for the printing, I am responsible for every line of it.

I have no fear, sirs, of being compelled to pay for a Rail Road which the community I would say it are to be deprived of the benefits by a systematic effort of duplicity and treachery. I expect to put what little I can where it will help to carry out what I have fought for the last seven years, viz: the great Road, —not where it is to be used against me, where I was; you, sirs, or 99-100ths of Fayetteville, have set yourselves against your own pledges in the Conventions of Fayetteville and Salisbury, as steel! I deplore nothing, have deplored it since it begun, that I failed to avert it! But you would not. You have made a high wall and deep moat between your plighted faith and the course you have followed, and your Rail Road friends in the East, in the West, in the North and in the South, are few and far between. If, therefore, sirs, Fayetteville does not always get what she expects, let her blame herself, instead of accusing those who look out for themselves. So much for my course, and then to your abuse.

I put in my claim as the projector of the great line of road from Beaufort Harbor through Fayetteville and West, after. I believe, it had been adopted by Fayetteville with resolutions as big as plain English could make them; and I may claim on the following evidence: Something during the canvass of '51 I believe I addressed a note to Col. A. Murchison, then candidate for the Senate, and Hon. J. C. Dobbin, candidate for Commons, for Cumberland Co., asking them that I should vote for them and they would go for the *great Central road from Beaufort Harbor through Fayetteville and Salisbury*. This is what I claim as projecting. I have not raised the spectral ghost of a road 43 miles long which should never cross the Cape Fear on the East and go 43 miles west, as now claimed by the W. R. R managers, and sustained, I am sorry to say, by Fayetteville.

Now, sirs, you then denied my claim! To Major McRae you then said the honor was his. Let it go. But now you are pressing me, when a little capital is to be made out of me, that you can give it to me or take it from me. Truly others besides the Satyr can blow hot and cold with the same mouth!

I am a friend of the W. R. R, and worked with the hope of making it a part of the line. And now I find I was deceived, we must company and I act as I please, with just the same freedom of speech and of the press as the Messrs. Hale act.

My name was used for the Presidency of the road by my consent and request, and I could have had it by the controlling vote of Smith & Co. if I had not advised them to pursue the course they did. I, sirs, would not hold an office against the wish of my acquaintances and friends, much less strangers. I had entire control of the R. R. Co. at one time, did I do that, which I think you would not approve in a single act? Am I entitled to your confidence for doing what you approved, or your respect?

I have stated $2000 at one time and $500 at another, as stock to the W. R. R. If there is any part of your article which justly entitles me to be called a "thief," it was for making those statements. Those officers who tell that I have not paid my subscription, can tell you further that they have paid all! Perhaps they have dealt with some such life as I have seen! That men are unable to who own property. Perhaps they are unwilling to pay; or perhaps, like yourselves, they have found it was an

"eternal stone uphill to roll,"

as many things prove to be about Fayetteville.

Now, sirs, I have helped Fayetteville to the tune of about $8,000 in her Plank Roads, as your citizens can tell you, all of which I did cheerfully. Who out of Fayetteville, for his means, has done as much as I have, sirs, in time and money too? But soon as a day of adversity came it is said forgotten.

I only say I was wrong as to the number of Justices present, and careless as to facts. This is all. There were present 38 Justices at the term, 21 of which were residents of the town. I do not there during the elections, nor did I enter the subscription business was done.

I have never having asserted the 43 miles of road would pay. My assertions have all been for a continuation East and West. I give you credit made in figures till you show the reverse. If I have made a wrong statement I am convinced, I will make the amende honorable. But, sirs, I am told your $5000 is paid in subscription, and of course you have the stock. Can you sell the $5000 for $100? I am told are coal mines in Cumberland Co., where they have $250,000 to come from, if not out of their own forest, and are not the men who own work them called farmers?

I have no other point deserving notice in your communication. You cannot be more surprised at what I have said and done, than the friends of the Road East have been at the course of the W. R. R. Co. to them! I say again I am sorry it is so; I did all I could to avert it. But they would have it so; let them take the consequences. You know the history of the whole matter; you have not lost your ordinary astuteness in the progress of this thing. How comes it that you denounce as fools so freely those who have stood by their pledge throughout, and uphold those who have not?

I, sirs, and my friends East, are not responsible for matters as they are. I will tell you in a future letter who is responsible, and what benefit the Road will be to the farmers of Cumberland Co., as you seem to be ignorant abont it.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The immense donations of public land made of late years by Congress to corporations within the new States have awakened the attention of the people of the old States to the subject, and of Virginia especially, where the burden of taxation for internal improvements has been greatly increased. It strikes us, therefore, that a brief recurrence to the history and conditions of the tenure of the public lands may be of general interest at this time.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war there belonged to some of the States large tracts of wild and unappropriated lands, whilst in others none such existed. The States possessing no such lands claimed that, as the war was waged with united means and equal sacrifices, the waste lands which might be conquered from the enemy should become common property, and, under the recommendations of Congress, 10th October, 1780, "that the unappropriated lands which might be ceded to the United States by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th of September last, shall be disposed of *for the common benefit* of the United States."

Virginia promptly made a cession of her vast domain north of the river Ohio, out of which six States have since been formed. The condition of her cession, (adopted substantially by other States) was, that all the lands conveyed "shall be considered as a *common fund* for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederacy or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for *no other use or purpose whatever*." Thus were the lands ceded, accepted, and held *in trust*. How they have since been disposed of, in total disregard of the conditions of the trust, the history of the country tells in the annals of Congressional legislation.

In disregard of the plain obligations of the trust, President Jackson, in the early days of his administration, proposed to cede the lands thus acquired, and all subsequently purchased, to the States in which they lie, gratuitously or for a nominal price.

To counteract this movement, which at that time met with no favor in Congress, but which has since been substantially adopted in the system of partial grants, Mr. Clay introduced his well-known distribution bill, which was passed by Congress on the 24 day of March, 1833, by a vote of 24 to 20 in the Senate, and 96 to 40 in the House of Representatives. This bill President Jackson refused to approve, and it did not become a law, the popular will, as indicated by the vote of the House, to the contrary notwithstanding. Some of the Western members did not hesitate to avow the purpose of eventually appropriating to the States in which they lie all the public lands, and one of the most eminent of them declared that after the census of 1850 the power to do so would be irresistible. The fulfilment of this menace is almost complete, and after the census of 1860 the old States will be utterly powerless unless they unite cordially for their common protection.

The whole amount of money which would have gone into the Treasury of Virginia, under the provisions of Mr. Clay's land bill, from 1832 to 1839, a period of seven years, would have been *four million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars*, or for each year seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars.

On September 4, 1841, an act was passed to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the several States. The first section provided that from and after the 31st December, 1841, there should "be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them and the United States, upon their admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the limits of each of said States respectively."

After deducting the said per centum, the residue of the nett proceeds was to be divided amongst the then twenty-six States of the Union and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, (1840,) to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States to such purposes as the said Legislatures might direct, provided that the distributive share to which the District of Columbia shall be entitled should be applied to free schools or education in some other form, as Congress might direct. In the sixth section of the act there was a proviso that if at any time there should be an imposition of duties consistent with the act of March 2, 1833, beyond the rate of duty, (twenty per centum,) fixed by that act, the distribution should be suspended until this cause should be removed.

The proceeds were thus divided for one year, and accepted by all the States, we believe, except Virginia. The Legislature of that State, refused to receive the forty thousand dollars for that year, (a much smaller sum than the average would have been had the law been continued,) on the ground that it was an attempt on the part of Congress to corrupt the people of the State by gifts from the Federal Treasury.

By the operation of the act of August 4, 1842, to provide revenue from imports, &c., the distribution of the nett proceeds of the public lands among the States was suspended. The proceeds of the lands up to and including the 1st of January, 1839, amounted to the sum of $57,227,520. The following sums have since been received:

In 1839 the sum of	$7,076,447
1840	8,292,683
1841	1,365,627
1842	1,385,797
1843	897,818
1844	2,059,939
1845	2,077,022
1846	2,694,452
1847	2,498,355
1848	3,328,642
1849	1,688,959
1850	1,859,894
1851	2,352,305
1852	2,043,239
1853	1,667,084
1854	8,470,798
1855	11,497,049
1856	8,917,644
Total to July 1, 1856,	$122,311,274

Of this grand total, if now distributed under Mr. Clay's land bill, the State of Virginia would receive the handsome sum of NINE MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE DOLLARS, (omitting fractions.) This sum, divided by thirteen, would give for each Congressional district in Virginia *seven hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety dollars*.

VIRGINIA.

Good old Virginia,—is great on "principle,"—but bitter, very bitter, on "interest,"—as we shall soon see.

On "principle," her Democratic organs are pushing her people to go to Kansas,—when Virginia itself is full of Kansas fields,—unploughed, uncropped, unfenced, unshorn of old grass, &c. There is a "Kansas" all the way from Richmond to Accomac.

On "principle,"—her organs are also urging her not to touch nor take her share of the public lands, for public improvements in the State, or for other purposes. True, her State debt is large. True, her taxes are enormous, to pay the interest on it! True, also, the Federal Government has given away to Railroad Companies in Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin 20,787,959 acres, worth $51,259,282, at $2 50 per acre,—but Virginia scorns "the interest," and clings to the "principle."

Virginia Democracy, we fear, however, is a little behind the age, both on "principle" and "interest." There is very little "principle in burrying off a Virginia People into Kansas, when there is not half enough of them at home, and, less in an old State's refusing her share of public lands, on a general division,—and more especially when Virginia contributed to the Union that vast North-Western domain.

Nevertheless, while we in other States pluck the old Virginia goose, not only of her feathers,—but even of her golden egg,—if she is willing,—what is that to us?

The President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, we see, has issued a circular, in which he alludes to a rumor, that the proprietors of the steamer Great Eastern have expressed a desire to send her to Norfolk, Va., if any assurance could be given, that she would be freighted back from that port. He proposes, therefore, that a Convention be held at Bristol, Tennessee, on the 15th of April next, by all the Internal Improvement Companies of the South and that Delegates be appointed by that Convention to proceed to England, and make the necessary representations on the subject.

But, in the meantime, Congress has given in public lands over $50,000,000 to build Western and other Railroads, which concentrate upon New York the trade and commerce of these States,—and hence, thus helped by Uncle Sam, we can transport to Europe Virginia tobacco, breadstuffs, &c. cheaper via New York, than any great Eastern steamer in the direct trade.

New York, it is very true, is as badly off as Virginia in the direct participation in the State plunder of the public lands, but when Congress *would* give them away,—we looked and smiled, —invested in Illinois, and everywhere,—and rejoiced that the *commissions* in all the trade was to be ours,—in our own port. If Virginia would only have helped us,—our State itself would have a hand in common picking.—*N. Y. Express.*

Twentieth of May.—It affords us much pleasure (says the Charlotte Democrat,) to state that the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, has consented to deliver the Address at the approaching twentieth of May celebration in this town. The reverend gentleman has always taken a deep interest in the Revolutionary history of North Carolina, and has done and is doing much to place the Old North State in her true position before the world. His presence here on the 20th May we know will attract a large concourse of people to see the man and hear him speak. The occasion will be an interesting one.

The following is Dr Hawks's reply to the Committee:

NEW YORK, March 19, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind letter inviting me to be with you on the 20th of May next, and to deliver an address at the celebration of the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, reached me last night.

I feel greatly honored by your request, and deem it my *duty* as a son of North Carolina to do what I can to vindicate that honored instrument. If, therefore, I am alive and well, I will, with God's help, be with you on the 20th of May, and will deliver an Address appropriate to the occasion.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your friend and countryman,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

Messrs J. W. Osborne, G. W. Caldwell, J. A. Young, W. R. Myers, C. J. Fox, Wm. Johnston and W. J. Yates, Committee, Charlotte, N. Carolina.

Novel Trial.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, attending the Superior Court held at Plymouth last week, Judge Ellis presiding, writes that among the crowd attending court were many drawn thither to witness the trial of a suit between certain parties from the county of Hertford. The political cast of the case was what had given it interest. It seems that a gentleman who had been a member of the Know-Nothing order had withdrawn from the fraternity; whereupon, the lodge expelled him and published him as unworthy of trust or credence. The action is brought by the ejected member for slander, against the publishing committee, claiming $125,000 damages.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Comet.—There is—says the National Intelligencer—a telescopic comet now in the northwestern part of the sky, moving eastward. It was observed through the large equatorial of the National Observatory on Friday night.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1857

TIME OF PAYING TAXES.—On examination we find, to our surprise, that the late Legislature changed the time of payment of Merchants' and some other taxes, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July.

It would appear, also, to an unprofessional reader, that the Legislature has relinquished three months' tax, viz: from April to July, on merchants and others who heretofore paid taxes on the 1st of April. The new law requires them to pay on the 1st of July the tax on their business for the year preceding that day; and to take out a license to do certain kinds of business for one year from the 1st day of July. Nothing is said, we believe, about the interval between the expiration of last year's license, (viz: the 1st inst.) and the 1st of July next, when a new license is to be obtained.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We have received a letter from a friend at Elkville, N. C. calling our attention to counterfeit $6 bills on the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, which he says made their appearance at Ashe Superior Court, and at Elkville a week later, and are quite abundant in the Mountain country of this State. We have seen some of them here this week, and learn that there have been others in circulation. There is a manifest difference between the counterfeit and the genuine notes, on comparison, but in the absence of the genuine the counterfeit is well calculated to deceive. Its general appearance is *whitish*, the head of Gen. Taylor, in the corner, is white and coarse, instead of dark and finely engraved. The large words, "Farmer's Bank," are similarly defective in dark coloring. The signatures are engraved, instead of being written. The paper is white, and inferior.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Fayetteville and Charleston.—Our Charlotte Road.—We blame neither individuals nor communities for trying to help themselves the best way they can, and we therefore allude to the efforts of Fayetteville to make a connection with Charleston in no feeling of complaint. Fayetteville wants communications, and she tries to get them. We only regret that, at times, her movements are not, according to our view of things, calculated to conciliate her neighbors, or benefit either herself or them. But we see things from a different stand-point, and ought to make mutual allowances. We now quote a pretty long piece, or perhaps, series of pieces from the last *Observer*, as tending to throw some light upon movements and motives.

The above is a rich specimen of modesty and disinterestedness! It says in effect, Fayetteville don't know what will "benefit herself or her neighbors," and don't move in such a direction as "to conciliate her neighbors." She evidently needs a guardian; and we may expect to hear of the Journal applying for that trust in behalf of Wilmington.

But "who is our neighbor?" Scarcely Wilmington, which, (with our own assistance it is true,) has been endeavoring to strip us, not perhaps of our "raiment," but of our trade, and has emphatically "passed by on the other side"—both sides, indeed.

We hope we shall be prepared to appreciate our "neighbors," and to acknowledge their right to judge whether our movements are "calculated to conciliate them, or benefit either herself or them," when they act the good Samaritan towards us. Until then, we shall do our utmost to promote rail road communication from Fayetteville to Charleston, Beaufort, the Coal Mines, the West, Raleigh, or any where else—except to Wilmington and the Moon. The river to Wilmington is good enough for us; and as to the Moon we are not sufficiently informed of the kind of trade that it would furnish, or whether the inhabitants are our "neighbors" or not.

A writer in the Wilmington Herald, commenting on a recent remark of ours, that it was remarkable that North Carolina manufactured goods cannot be sold at home, but are generally sent to the North, and there sometimes bought by North Carolina merchants and brought back, asks,—

"Why is it, Messrs. Editors of the Observer, that "the only remarkable thing about it is, that after having been sold at the North they are rebought and re-shipped to the South?" The reason is plain: The Fayetteville factories *cannot, if they wished*, sell their goods to any but a Northern market, because your Banks *will not discount their drafts for the South, unless they are payable North of Mason & Dixon's line.* It is so. I do not mean to say but that a few hundred dollars' worth of heavy goods may be bought for this market; but I *do mean* to say that the merchants in Wilmington are not allowed to buy the goods on the same terms or on the same credit, as given to Northern houses. Is it not known to the Editors of the Observer, that if $10,000 worth of Fayetteville goods were ordered from this place, that the Banks would not take the drafts from the factories?—and is it not also known to them, that if the same order came from New York, the paper for that order would be readily taken, and then not considered as being a remarkable thing?"

No such thing is known to the Editors of the Observer, or to any one else that we ever heard of. We have never known an instance in which a Fayetteville factory failed to get a good draft discounted, whether payable North or South. And we never knew an instance in which a Fayetteville factory failed or refused to sell at home, for undoubted paper. The Fayetteville factories *do, when they can*, sell their goods at home, and *would, if they could*, sell them *all* at home, at a *less price* than they get in New York or Philadelphia. The discount of good bills upon Wilmington, drawn upon shipments of produce is a very common thing at the banks here.

THE COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.—We insert in another column Mr. Underwood's reply, mentioned in our last. And propose to submit a few words of rejoinder.

Mr. U. complains of personal abuse; and of being called a "fool." We certainly did not call him a fool, and do not think so hardly of him, though his effusion was not of such a character as to add to our respect for his head or his heart. He may consider what we said of him as "abuse," but even if it were so, it was fully justified by his uncalled for and unprovoked abuse of individuals, as well in official as in private stations, in this place. He ought not to complain if his own species of weapons are turned against himself, with this difference, that his are used unjustly and demagogically, whilst ours are true, and therefore just.

He charges us, "or 99-100ths of all Fayetteville," with violation of "solemn pledges," with "a systematic effort of duplicity and treachery." For our fellow citizens, the 99-100ths, as for ourselves, we would brand these assertions with their proper epithet, if they could be regarded as entitled to so much consideration. If any body here has acted with duplicity, we fear it must be the gentleman himself, for this reason: He advertised that books would be opened at a certain place in this town for subscriptions to his favorite scheme; and some time afterwards, wishing ourselves to make a subscription to it, we found, on inquiry, that he had left no book at the place stated, and that, so far as was known there, he himself had not subscribed a dollar. Of course we had to abandon our purpose; for we concluded that if Mr. U. had not subscribed any thing himself, and had not even provided a book for subscription, (though he had a large speculative interest in Carolina City,) we, who had declined an interest in that speculation, need not subscribe. We have often, and even within a few days, spoken of a road to Beaufort as almost certain to follow the completion of the Coal Fields road. We are in favor of it, and desired to make a subscription to it. With what truth, therefore, can Mr. U. charge us with duplicity and treachery, and setting ourselves against solemn pledges? We never made any pledges (or subscriptions either) to his or any other road, that we have not performed in letter and spirit. Let him say as much if he can.

He has not condescended to tell us in what this duplicity and treachery consist. Is any friend of the Western Road opposed to a road to Beaufort, or to a road West? Not that we are aware of. The friends of our Road in the Legislature of 1854–5 voted for the whole line, and would have done so again at the late session but for the palpable fact that the union of the whole in one charter would inevitably destroy the whole. But why should the whole go together? Or why might not one part of the road receive favor from an individual who might still regard the other parts with less favor, and yet not be guilty of duplicity and treachery? Mr. U. himself was a subscriber, director, and candidate for President, of the 43 mile road that his gigantic imagination now regards as a mere "spectral ghost of a road." (What sort of a thing a "spectral ghost" may be, we are not advised.) Now it *he* could condescend to such small things, we really do not see how he can complain of more humble-minded individuals doing the same thing. He did not then insist that they should go together—all or none—why should he now? He is estopped by his own conduct from such an absurd plea.

Mr. U. is egregiously mistaken in saying that we gave him the credit of projecting the road from Beaufort West, or any other road. We only give him credit for himself *claiming* that honor. We deny it ourselves, in toto. What we do admit is, that he would doubtless be exceedingly glad to have a road to Carolina City, from any point, for any road to that place would be likely to raise the value of Carolina City lots. And in our opinion the only hope he can possibly have of such a road from Fayetteville, must spring from the completion of the Western Rail Road.

Mr. U. says that the same officer who informed us that he had not paid his subscription to the Rail Road can tell us that he has "helped Fayetteville to the amount of about $8,000 in her plank roads." Well, we have applied to the officer and he does *not* tell us so. He tells us that Mr. U. subscribed $2200 to a plank road that *runs through his own land*, and was calculated greatly to increase the value of that land; that he subscribed $100 to another road and $50 to a third, neither of which ran through his land. Besides these, the officer is not aware that he has "helped Fayetteville" at all, though he admits that Mr. U. speculated in the stock of the first named road to the amount of about $3000 more, by buying up stock that other persons had subscribed and paid for.

Mr. U. insists upon it that there were but 38 Justices present at the vote on the question of submitting to the people the vote on subscription or no subscription, and that 21 of them were "residents of the town." We are fortunately able to settle this point in such a manner as to admit of no cavil. We have before us a list of the Justices present, furnished by the Clerk of the Court. And they are 43 in number, instead of 38. Exactly 12 of the whole, and not 21, are residents of the town. But there are 5 others who reside in the immediate vicinity of the town, and whose principal business is in town. We will be liberal to Mr. U. and call these also "residents of the town." Making in all, 17, instead of 21. We publish the names, marking thus * those who reside in town, and thus † those who reside in the immediate vicinity, as follows:

*Edward Lee Winslow, *Jos. Arey, John T. Honrine, Geo. W. Wheeler, †Gurdon Deming, Edward Spearman, Jas. McKethan, Arthur Melvin, †T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McMillan, Jas. Evans, Alfred Jackson, W. Alderman, *J. H. Cook, Jas. A. Byrne, Joel Williams, *Wm. R Love, J. W. Strange, Colin McRae, S. Holly, †Josiah E. Bryan, *D. G. MacRae, Arthur Horne, *John P. Leonard, D. J. McAlister, M. B Gillis, †A. J. O'Hanlon, *John Waddill, John P. McLean, A. Alder, *Jere'h Roberts, Geo. W. Lawrence, E. S. Hobbs, *P. Taylor, A. Gainey, *Jos. B. Starr, †G. W. I. Goldston, *Robert Mitchell, Neill R. Blue, B. Culbreth, *Henry McDonald, Duncan Shaw, Charles D. Nixon.

These things show how careless Mr. U. is about his facts.

Mr. U. asks us if we can sell $5,000 of rail road stock for $100? We have not tried to make such an operation. We did not subscribe to the road with a view to sell the stock. Whatever it may be worth, however, whether $100 or $5000, we have shown our willingness to take a few more thousands at the same price we paid for that. His inquiries should not be directed to what we can get for *our* stock, but rather to what the Rail Road Company can get for *his*. When duly posted up on that point, let him inquire again as to the value of ours.

We "see no other point deserving notice," except this, that Mr. U. proposes to favor us with a "future letter," against which we enter our solemn protest. We give him the benefit of our columns to reply to *all* our points deserving his notice. We think that enough, and cannot promise to bore our readers with any of his future letters.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We copy in another column an interesting article from the National Intelligencer, a brief and clear sketch of the history and conditions of the tenure of the public domain, and the operation of Mr. Clay's proposed policy of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The Intelligencer's references are made, for convenience, to Virginia; but they are equally applicable to North Carolina and each of the old States.

The share of this State under Mr. Clay's Bill would be $5,746,320; about enough to pay off the whole debt of North Carolina, or to complete most of the Rail Roads now projected and under way.

The paragraphs, which we append to the Intelligencer's article, taken from the New York Express present the subject in another and quite as striking light.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—John A. Gilmer, Esq., of Guilford, is recommended in the Milton Chronicle as the American candidate for Congress in Mr. Reade's District. And Col. Andrew J. Stedman of Chatham is nominated by a writer in the Register.

The Charlotte Democrat announces Hon. Burton Craige as a candidate for re-election.

The democracy of the 1st District (Col. Paine's) are talking of Hon H. M. Shaw, and Messrs. Jordan, Daniel and Person.

The democracy of Wake county have appointed 50 delegates to a District Convention, and instructed them to vote for the re-nomination of the Hon. L. O'B Branch for that District. Johnston county has also nominated Mr. Branch.

THE WANDERER RETURNED.—Our old acquaintance, late Colonel, now General, John H. Wheeler, has resigned his mission to Nicaragua and returned to North Carolina, though "it is the wish of President Buchanan again to appoint him, should diplomatic relations be again resumed with Nicaragua." So we learn from a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, who saw the General at Hertford Court and doubtless had the fact from the best authority—the General himself. The title of General has in some way been acquired in "furrin parts," and, with his administrative talents, will make a very respectable elongation of the tail for the second edition of the Wake Forest Address.

The General made a speech to the democracy of Hertford during Court week, as we learn from the same correspondent. And one remark in the speech ought to give him a high place in the affections of the party. Like a true old soldier, as he is, he "fought his battles o'er again"—gave a history of all his political contests in that District. He referred especially to one with Hon. K. Rayner, throughout which, as he said, "he was conscious of

"That stern joy which warriors feel
"In finding foemen worthy of their steel."*

It is the hardest blow at Mr. Rayner which has come under our notice; and to hit him hard blows seems to be the principal object of Democracy in North Carolina. Who will contest the General's claim for a high office after such an achievement?

* The General here shows that he has not forgotten how to improve the language of authors whom he has occasion to quote. Walter Scott wrote thus:

"Sir Roderick marked—and in his eyes
"Respect was mingled with surprise,
"And the stern joy which warriors feel
"In foemen worthy of their steel."

Any one can see how much more elegant one is than the other.

After all, however, there is a change in the General since he was Colonel. Whereas then, in transcribing into his Wake Forest Address, literally, whole sentences from Gaston, Hooper, and others, without any marks of quotation, now he is generous enough to allow to Scott the benefit of the improved version.

Bad Notes in Circulation.—Several of the Bank of Wilmington notes, lost by the accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, last year, were recently passed upon a large commercial house in Petersburg, with other paper as a mask. The blanks had been filled up with spurious names.—*Wil. Herald.*

See Fourth Page.

THE STATE OF CHINA

A letter addressed to the Registrar-General, London, by Sir John Bowring, has been published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*. In referring to the article the London Times remarks as follows:

"In another part of our impression this morning will be found a document commending itself to the reader's notice by a variety of attractions not often combined in a single production of the kind. It offers an insight into the customs and character of one of the most mysterious empires on the face of the globe; it contributes evidence towards the authentication of some most remarkable facts, and, while the subject itself is nothing less than that very population of China with which we are now brought into collision, the writer is none other than that very Sir John Bowring, the spirit and policy of whose administration have so recently and so eagerly been discussed. Above all, the information thus conveyed is entirely unconnected with the late rupture of the present situation of our authorities, although the actual date of the document is so recent that its evidence is fresh and to the point."

We make the following extracts from this interesting document, which was written in July, 1855:—

There has been no official census taken since the time of Kia King, 45 years ago. Much doubt has been thrown upon the accuracy of these returns, which gave 362,447,182 as the total number of inhabitants of China. I think our greater knowledge of the country increases the evidence in favor of the approximate correctness of the official document, and that we may with tolerable safety estimate the present population of the Chinese empire as between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 of human beings.

I think there is abundant evidence of redundant population pressing more and more heavily upon, and suffering more and more severely from an inadequate supply of food. Though there are periods when extraordinary harvests enable the Chinese to transport rice, the principal food of the people, from one province to another, and sometimes even to foreign countries, yet of late the importations from foreign countries have been enormous, and China has drawn largely on the Straits, the Philippines, Siam, and other places, to fill up a vast deficiency in supply. Famine has, notwithstanding, committed dreadful ravages, and the provisions of the Imperial granaries have been wholly inadequate to provide for the public wants. It is true that cultivation has been greatly interfered with by intestinal disorders, and that there has been much destruction by inundations, incendiarism, and other accidental or transitory causes; but without reference to these, I am disposed to believe that there is a greater increase in the numbers of the population than in the home production of food for their use. It must be remembered, too, that while the race is thus augmenting, the causes which lead to the destruction of food, such as the overflow of rivers, fires, ravages of Locusts, bad seasons, and other calamities—are to a great extent beyond the control of human prudence or human exertion. It would be difficult to show what new element could be introduced which would raise up the native supply of food beyond its present productiveness, considering that land husbandry has given to cultivation more of a horticultural than an agricultural character.

The constant flow of emigration from China, contrasted with the complete absence of emigration into China, is striking evidence of the redundancy of the population.

The multitudes of persons who live by the fisheries in China afford evidence not only that the land is cultivated to the greatest possible extent, but that it is insufficient to supply the necessities of the overflowing population; for agriculture is held in high honor in China, and the husbandman stands next in rank to the sage or literary man in the social hierarchy. It has been supposed that nearly a tenth of the population derive their means of support from fisheries. Hundreds and thousands of boats crowd the whole coast of China—sometimes acting in communities, sometimes independent and isolated. There is no species of craft by which a fish can be invigled which is not practised with success in China—every variety of net, from vast seines, embracing miles, to the small handkiet in the care of a child. Fishing by night and fishing by day,—fishing in moonlight, by torchlight, and in utter darkness,—fishing in boats of all sizes,—fishing by those who are stationary on the rocks by the seaside, and by those who are absent for weeks on the wildest of seas,—fishing by cormorants,—fishing by divers,—fishing with lines, with baskets, by every imaginable decoy and device. There is no river which is not staked to assist the fisherman in his craft. There is no lake, no pond, which is not crowded with fish. A piece of water is nearly as valuable as a field of fertile land. At day break every city is crowded with sellers of live fish, who carry the commodity in buckets of water, saving all they do not sell to be returned to the pond or kept for another day's service. And the lakes and ponds of China do not only supply large provisions of fish—they produce considerable quantities of edible roots and seeds, which are largely consumed by the people. Among these the esculent arum, the water chestnut (*scirpus tuberosus*,) and the lotus (*nelumbium*) are the most remarkable.

The enormous river population of China, who live only in boats, who were born and educated, who marry, rear their families and die—who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water; and never have a dream of any shelter other than the roof, and who seldom tread except on the deck or boards of their sampans—shows to what an extent the land is crowded, and how inadequate it is to maintain the cumberers of the soil. In the city of Canton alone, it is estimated that 300,000 persons dwell upon the surface of the river; the boats, sometimes twenty or thirty deep, cover some miles, and have their wants supplied by ambulatory salesmen, who wend their way through every accessible place. Of this vast population, some dwell in decorated river boats used for every purpose of license and festivity—for theatres—for concerts—for feasts—for gambling—for lust—for solitary and social recreations; some craft are employed in conveying goods and passengers, and are in a state of constant activity; others are moored, and their owners engaged as servants or laborers on shore. Indeed their pursuits are nearly as various as those of the land population. The immense variety of boats which are found in Chinese waters has never been adequately described. Some are of enormous size, and are used as magazines for salt or rice—others have all domestic accommodations, and are employed for the transfer of whole families, with all their domestic attendants and accommodations, from one place to another. Not only are land and water crowded with Chinese, but many dwell on artificial islands which float upon the lakes.

In all parts of China to which we have access we find not only that every foot of ground is cultivated which is capable of producing anything, but that, from the value of land and the surplus of labor, cultivation is rather that of gardeners than of husbandmen. The sides of hills, in their natural declivity often unavailable, are, by a succession of artificial terraces, turned to a profitable account. Every little bit of soil, though it be only a few feet in length and breadth, is turned to account; and not only is the surface of the land thus cared for, but every device is employed for the gathering together of every article that can serve for manure. Scavengers are constantly clearing the streets of the stercoraceous filth; the cloae are farmed by the speculators in human ordure; the most populous places are often made offensive by the means taken to prevent the precious deposits from being lost. The fields in China have almost always earthenware vessels for the reception of the contributions of the peasant or the traveller. You cannot enter any of their great cities without meeting multitudes of men, women, and children conveying liquid manure into the fields and gardens around. The stimulants to production are applied with most untiring industry. In this colony of Hong Kong I scarcely ever ride out without finding some little bit of ground either newly cultivated or clearing for cultivation.

The Chinese, again, have no prejudice whatever as regards food; they eat anything and everything from which they can derive nutrition. Dogs, especially puppies, are habitually sold for food; and I have seen in the butchers' shops, large dogs skinned and hanging with their viscera by the side of pigs and goats. Even to rats and mice the Chinese have no objection—neither to the flesh of monkeys and snakes; the sea slug is an aristocratic and costly delicacy which is never wanting, any more than the edible birds' nests, at a feast where honor is intended to be done to the guests. Unhatched ducks and chickens are a favorite dish. Nor do early stages of putrefaction create any disgust; rotten eggs are not condemned to perdition; fish is the more acceptable when it has a strong fragrance and flavor to give more gusto to the rice. As the food the Chinese eat is for the most part hard, course, and of little cost, so their beverages are singularly economical. Drunkenness is a rare vice in China, and fermented spirits or strong drinks are seldom used. Tea may be said to be the national, the universal beverage; and though that employed by the multitude does not cost more than from 3d. to 6d. per lb., an infusion of less costly leaves is commonly employed, especially in localities remote from tea districts. Both in eating and drinking the Chinese are temperate, and are satisfied with two daily meals.

While so many elements of vitality are in a state of activity for the reproduction and sustenance of the human race, there is probably no part of the world in which the harvests of mortality are more sweeping and destructive than in China, producing voids which require no ordinary appliance to fill up. Multitudes perish absolutely from the want of the means of existence; inundations destroy towns and villages and all their inhabitants; it would not be easy to calculate their loss of life by the typhoons or hurricanes which visit the coast of China in which boats and junks are sometimes sacrificed by hundreds and by thousands. The late civil wars in China must have led to the loss of millions of lives. At the moment at which I write it is believed that from 100 to 500 victims fall daily by the hands of the headsman in the province of Kwangtung alone. Reverence for life there is none, as life exists in superfluous abundance.

I have seen ponds which are the habitual receptacle of female infants, whose bodies lie floating about on their surface.

It is by no means unusual to carry persons in a state of exhaustion a little distance from the cities, to give them a pot of rice, and to leave them to perish of starvation when the little store is exhausted. Life and death in China, beyond any other region, seem in a state of perpetual activity. The habits of the people, their traditions, the teachings of the sages—all give a wonderful impulse to the procreative affections. A childless person is deemed an unhappy, not to say a degraded man.

The marriage of children is one of the great concerns of families. Scarcely is a child born in the higher ranks of life, ere the question of its future espousal becomes a frequent topic of discussion. There is a large body of professional match-makers, whose business it is to put all the preliminary arrangements in train, to settle questions of dowry, to accommodate differences, to report on the pros and cons of suggested alliances.

Pay as You Go—The Credit System.—Dr. Johnson said a very wise thing when he advised his friend to pay cash for everything he bought, ready money being such a check upon the imagination. If the lady who is tempted to purchase costly diamonds at Ball & Black's had to count out the cash on delivery, her jewelry bill at the end of the year would probably be only hundreds instead of thousands.

And so in all kinds of business, and among all classes of buyers—abolish the credit system, and you do away with extravagance. It is so easy to run in debt, and so easy to order thousand dollar knick-knacks, when one only has to say "charge it" that even prudent persons, who mean to be economical, and never go beyond their ability to pay, are constantly led into the purchase of articles they do not need, and for which they sometimes find it difficult to pay.

In the fluctuations of speculative business, based on the pernicious credit system, comparatively few, or even the reputed wealthy, know how they are coming out at the end of the year. Stocks may go up—or go down—and the result may prove equally disastrous. The gambling "operator" suddenly "flabbergasts," and his palatial mansion, filled with what Mrs. Partington calls articles of "bigotry and virtue," must be sacrificed to pay his debts and his "differences." The merchant, who has sold "a million on time," as we heard a dry goods importer say the other day, cannot tell whether his house is founded on a rock or on the sand; and there are few men whose property is so securely invested, that their "riches may not take to themselves wings and fly away." No man who runs in debt to-day, is absolutely certain of his ability to pay to-morrow—much less three or six months hence. The doctrine of chances and probabilities may favor his hopes; but any one of a thousand accidents may upset all his calculations.

The more we reflect, therefore, the more are we convinced, that not money, but credit, is the "root of all evil;" and the only wise system of trade, the only sure remedy for a multitude of social evils, is to be found in the golden maxim: Pay as you go. Let the rich, who have the cash in hand, begin the reform to-day; and every vein and artery of the social organism would feel a glow of quickening vitality, prompting to all sorts of benevolent actions, leading to the most blessed results. Debt causes a thousand fold more suffering than African slavery; and yet our philanthropic reformers have no sympathy for the exquisite misery it entails and no voice of rebuke for the evil that produces it. The Southern planter sells his cotton before it is grown; the Northern farmer eats his corn before it is harvested; the merchant realizes his cargo before it arrives; the builder mortgages his house story by story; and everybody "buys on time," in the hope of being richer to-morrow than to-day. And this is the great and radical wrong of society, almost as prolific in evil as

——"The fruit of that forbidden tree,
Whose mortal taste brought death into the world,
And all our woe." [*N. Y. Mirror.*

Seven Widows.—Jedediah Grant, the Mormon saint, lately deceased, left seven widows.

SENDING MONEY BY MAIL

To perfect the American post office system, extensive and ramifying as it is, is certainly a herculean task, and great and wonderful results have already been accomplished in that connection. In one respect, however, our system is very deficient, there being no provision by which money transactions and payments, even of a limited or ordinary character, may be safely made by its agency. We have a system for registering letters, containing enclosures, it is true, but a brief and significant fact mentioned by the New York Times to the effect that out of $112 which was lost of money mailed for that office during February, two thirds of it was in registered letters, only proves that the registry actually facilitates fraud by pointing out the money letters. Therefore, the sooner the system is abandoned the better, and as a substitute the British system of money orders, which is so infinitely superior, might be resorted to. We see it stated that an English gentleman in New York city, Mr. George Edwards, is earnestly endeavoring to introduce the money order system in this country, and in precisely the same manner in which it was first made successful in Great Britain, by the agency of a private company. The money order system was first established in England as a private enterprise, and subsequently purchased by the government. The system, whether public or private, would certainly very much facilitate the payment of subscriptions for newspapers, small transactions in books, &c., now quite extensively conducted. The system is briefly this: A party wishing to send five dollars to a friend or business connection, goes to the nearest post office, deposits the money, which is placed by the postmaster to the credit of the government, and receives therefor a money order, which he encloses in his letter. The recipient presents this document at any post office he pleases, and receives therefor the amount of its face, which is charged by the postmaster, in turn, to the government. The price of orders for twenty five dollars is six cents, and for between that amount and fifty dollars, twelve cents. These are the English prices. We are not aware that any tariff of rates has been determined on for the American company, if the enterprise is ever made to succeed, as we sincerely hope it will be.—*Balt. Sun.*

Sale of Dr. Burdell's Furniture by Auction.—This sale commenced yesterday at 10 o'clock, a large crowd being in attendance, and composed, singularly enough, mostly of women. Oh curious woman! The light fingered gentry were closely watched by the police, who were present in strong force. Some pieces of the furniture sold for large prices, their chief recommendation being their association with the famous murder, but other articles and the Doctor's books, of which he had a fair collection, brought but little.

Meanwhile the crowd in the lower parlors and passage way, unable to get within hearing of the auctioneer's "going, going, gone," amused themselves with speculations and disputes in relation to the guilt or innocence of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham, and other topics connected with the great Bond street mystery. Good humor prevailed, and the merry, witty and facetious remarks surpassed anything dreamed of by Coroner Connery.—*N. Y. News of Tuesday.*

The westward exodus.—A Cleveland (Ohio) paper has the following:

"The man who stays at home this season will be the exception, for the people are *locomotively* mad. Westward! is the cry, and the rush has already commenced; not from the older States, where the surplus population are treading upon each other's heels, but from the eastern border of the West itself, where broad acres are yet tenantless, and where nearest neighbors are half a mile off.

"Hereabouts the sound of preparation is heard, and men who, apparently, have all that heart should wish, are 'getting ready' to start westward. Some will better their condition dollarwise, but many are sowing seed which will spring up in the shape of vain regrets that they did not let well enough alone.'

"The St. Louis papers, too, state that every boat, either from the Upper or Lower Mississippi, is crowded with emigrants, two-thirds of whom are bound for Kansas. A few days since a boat arrived at St. Louis from above, loaded to her entire capacity with emigrants from Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, rushing Kansas-ward."

Mississippi Sends its Laws to Boston to be Printed.—It is true. The deed, the shameful, humiliating deed has been done. *Mississippi*, whose presses and orators have been more ultra sectional, more intensely southern, than those of any other State except South Carolina this side of Mason and Dixon's line, sends her laws to be printed at the head-quarters of Free Soilism! Tell it not in Gath! We copied a statement to this effect the other day and doubted its correctness. Referring to our interrogatory for information, the Vicksburg Whig answers as follows:

We assure our contemporary that, strange as it may appear, the fact is nevertheless so.

Sale of the "Intelligencer" Newspaper.—We understand that "*The Intelligencer*" newspaper establishment was purchased, yesterday, by Mr. Jas. McDonald, former editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, and Mr. Page, formerly of Charlotte. McDonald, as many of our readers well know, is an editor of rare ability and much experience. Not having the pleasure of Mr. Page's acquaintance, we can only judge of his editorial worth "by the company he keeps." Price paid not transpired.—*Petersburg Express.*

Business in Charleston.—The business done by the jobbing houses in Charleston for the month of February, is said to have been larger, by fifty per cent. than was ever done there before, and this fact has been put down as an indication of the increased disposition of the South generally, to patronize home markets.

Wonders will never Cease.—We learn from the Louisiana papers that at the close of the session of the Legislature of that State, a motion was made to allow Mr. J. A. Warner, Secretary of the Senate, $500 extra compensation, when that gentleman immediately arose and requested the mover to withdraw it; said that he accepted the office with a knowledge of the salary, and wanted no more. Mr. Warner is certainly a remarkable man, and we now propose him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

Cotton.—The manufacture of cotton was first introduced into France in 1779, and has increased at an enormous rate. The total number of persons now employed in it is near 300,000. The total value of all the manufactures of France annually is 1,600,000,000 francs, and they are rapidly increasing.

High Southern Ground.—Captain Jones, United States Army, a Virginian by birth, stationed not long since at Benecia, California, had with him as body servant a slave named Joe. One morning the Captain was startled by the news of Joe's having shot another negro, and sternly asked him how he dared to do so. Joe seemed at first cast down, but rallying himself and looking the Captain full in the face, replied "De fact is, massa, dat ar nigger was one of dem New York free niggers. He 'sulted me, and I had to take high sudron ground wid him."

EXTRACT FROM PROF. EMMONS'S LAST
GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

The climate of North Carolina is well adapted to the manufacturing of cotton in all its branches. The cost of maintaining laborers is much less than in New England. Fuel is plenty, its growth rapid; and into whatever channel a manufacturing spirit may be turned, it has the most flattering prospects of success. It is not now as in former years, when ways to market were unopened. Then, the utmost which could be done, was confined to the immediate section of country in which they were located. As it is, this home market will be retained, while the markets upon the seaboard may be competed for with every reason to expect success; for the interior of North Carolina can manufacture goods cheaper by far than New England or New York. Her natural advantages put her upon vantage ground, and it only requires enterprize and the application of that capital which she now has invested out of her territory, to place her among the foremost of the manufacturing States.

Burrkstone.—The cherty variety is frequently porphyritic. The felspar imbedded in the mass decomposes, leaving the rock in a rough vesicular state. If fine, it resembles the burrhstone of Paris; and as it is exceedingly *tough* and hard, it seems as if it was well adapted for grinding grains, or might be used for mill-stones. It is very extensive in beds as well as in detached masses, and may be raised cheaply. Its toughness and hardness combined, indicates that it will require well tempered tools for working it. Montgomery county can furnish enough to supply the entire country.

Limestone.—The discovery of limestone in North Carolina has been one of the great desiderations of the survey. Its apparent absence from this series could not be accounted for very satisfactorily, because it is elsewhere present with very few exceptions. It will, however, turn out, I now believe, to be present in its true position, though far less prominent than it usually is. For example, I have discovered traces of it on a line extending from near the west border of Montgomery county, towards Asheborough, in Randolph county. The belt which I suppose may exist has come to light very recently.* As this rock occupies the lowest valleys, and as the debris of the rocks remain in place, the difficulty of finding it will be understood.

The limestone of King's mountain is dark and slaty at the place which came under my own observation. In Lincoln county and Catawba it is white, fine, and even grained, and fit, provided large blocks can be obtained, for statuary. The King's mountain and Lincoln belt belong to the same series; but whether the Germanton limestone at Bodejack's belongs to it, I have not yet been able to determine. It is on or very nearly upon the same range, but I believe, from the information I have, that it is a laminated limestone, associated with gneiss and mica slate, and hence belongs to another series.

The position of the limestone is variable. It sometimes rests upon one of the beds of quartz, though a bed of slate frequently lies between them. Slate resembling that associated with quartz is never absent. Talc and tremolite are usually present; the former always.

The common clay slate has a wide distribution in the State. Most of Stanly, Union, east part of Mecklenburg, parts of Chatham, Randolph, Orange and Person counties are covered with clay slate.

The subordinate beds are fine silicious ones passing into chert or hornstone. The fine silicious beds make very frequently good hone stones, which are known under the name of novaculite. These hone stones or grits are frequently superior for carpenter's tools to the Turkey oil-stone. The best are very fine grained, oil green and translucent on their edges.

*The limestone which was said to occur near Asheborough, is a soapstone; but this belt is upon the range in which it should occur.

The "Coal Fields" of North Carolina.—We have been permitted (says the Charleston Courier,) to read, and make the following extract from a letter to a gentleman, in this city, dated "Cheraw, March 26." Everything that relates to the prosperity and business improvement of Charleston, should be of interest, and the hint contained in the paragraph annexed, may be worthy of serious consideration:

"All here are greatly surprised at the apparent apathy—for we hope it is but apparent—of the Charleston people in regard to that which we deem of the most vital importance to them. I have availed myself of every fact within my reach, and upon comparing notes, I am constrained to believe that North Carolina, embracing the section between the Pee Dee and Haw rivers, is at least as valuable in coal, iron, and copper, as the famed mineral region of Pennsylvania, and that it needs but the proposed road to make Charleston the depot for these vast mineral stores."

Beaufort Harbor.—We published a few weeks since a letter from Gov. Morehead, giving a graphic description of the landing of two large vessels at Beaufort Harbor, laden with iron for the Atlantic Road. We learn that these vessels, in their return, made their way out to sea in the short time of 26 and 30 minutes. One of the Captains remarked that it was the first time he had ever got to sea before he could get his anchor in. Every investigation that has been made, has given additional proof of the superiority of this harbor.—*Greens. Patriot.*

North-Eastern Road.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North-Eastern Railroad Company, held in Charleston on Wednesday last, Col. Allan McFarlane (the President of the Cheraw and Darlington road,) was elected President. The reports of the officers are published in the Charleston papers, and we gather from them that the road will be completed before the close of the present year.—*Wil. Herald.*

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1st, 1857.

The case of the deaf mute, Wm. Keek, who recently in a rencontre at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this city accidentally killed another unfortunate inmate of that Institution, named John C. Harrell, was tried to-day, and the Attorney General declining to prosecute the prisoner on account of his afflictions, he was acquitted. W. A. Jenkins, Esq., Attorney General, for the State, appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Busbee and Lewis of this city for the prisoner. Our citizens manifested considerable interest in this trial, the Court Room being densely crowded during its progress. The prisoner's counsel admitted that he was guilty of manslaughter. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation that judgment be suspended. Whereupon Keek was released, and returned to the Asylum.

The following appointments of Cadets to West Point, from North Carolina, have been made:

Paul F. Faison, Alex. E. Moore, Leander G. Hunt, Matthew H. Love.

"You can do any thing if you have patience," said an old uncle, who had made a fortune, to a nephew who had nearly spent one. "Water may be carried in a sieve, if you can only wait." "How long?" asked the petulant spendthrift, who was impatient for the old man's obituary. "Till it freezes!" was the uncle's cool reply.

Assassination of William R. Wiggins, Esq., formerly of Granville Co., N. C.—We are pained to learn, as we do both by letter from his father Jas M Wiggins, Esq., and from the Texas Enquirer of March 11, that William R. Wiggins, Esq., formerly of Granville Co., in this State, was foully assassinated and instantly deprived of life on Monday evening the 9th, near Rusk, Cherokee Co., Texas. The Texas Enquirer, published in Rusk, gives the following particulars:

Standard.

Horrid Assassination.—On Monday evening last, our community was shocked with the report that Wm R. Wiggins, Esq., had been assassinated. Just about dusk Mr. Wiggins, was returning from the residence of his father, who lives a short distance from town, in company with a friend; crossing a branch which runs through a bottom some three or four hundred yards from the centre of the town, his friend who was on horseback, stopped to let his horse drink. Mr. Wiggins was afoot, and had advanced some feet forward, when he was shot by some cowardly assassins, concealed in a clump of bushes on the side of the road. He fell, and died immediately. There were three guns fired, and deceased was dreadfully mangled, the shot taking effect in the head and neck, chest, and about the legs. Three persons have been arrested under strong suspicion.

At a sale of negroes, belonging to the estate of Wm. McKnight, dec'd, in this place on Wednesday last, Calvin a young and likely man, brought $1,310 00; Isaac, a man, about 30—a blacksmith, stated to be not entirely sound, brought $1,195 00; Nancy, a woman some 50 or 60 years of age, and afflicted with rheumatism, brought $300 00.—all bid off by neighbors of the deceased. This does not look much like our people were all broke.

Greens. Patriot.

Extensive Sale of
VALUABLE LANDS
ON THE
MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

OFFICE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
MOBILE, March 27th, 1857.

Whereas by an act of Congress, dated September 20th, 1850, a donation of 1,155,558 acres of Public Lands, in alternate sections, contiguous to, and lying within fifteen miles on either side, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was made by the United States to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and by said States conveyed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

And whereas the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company did, on the 1st day of November, 1853, execute a certain Deed of Trust to MORRIS KETCHUM, JOHN J. PALMER and WM. R. HALLET, Trustees, for the protection of the holders of a certain issue of six thousand Six per cent. Sterling Bonds of £225 or $1,000 each, in which said lands are included:

And whereas said Deed of Trust provides for the sale of said lands, and the investment of the proceeds thereof in a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Bonds at maturity:

Now therefore, we, the undersigned, Executive Committee, under authority vested in us by the Trustees aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said Trust, and by resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted March 12th, 1857, will sell at Public Auction, 100,000 acres of the above mentioned lands to the highest bidder above the minimum price of Five dollars per acre. The sale will be held at the times and places, and upon the terms hereinafter named, to-wit:

For Lands situated in the Counties of Noxubee and Winston, the sale will take place at Macon, Miss., on TUESDAY, June 16th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Kemper, at Scooba, on THURSDAY, June 18th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Lauderdale, Miss., and Sumpter, Ala., at Lauderdale Springs, on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1857, and at Marion Station, on WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the Counties of Clarke and Jasper, Miss., at Enterprise, on THURSDAY, June 25th, 1857, and at De Soto, on FRIDAY, June 26th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Lands in the County of Wayne, at Waynesboro, on SATURDAY, June 27th, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Terms of Sale will be as follows:

One third Cash; one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months, with interest on the time payments at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Upon receipt of the cash payment, certificates will be issued to purchasers, by the provisions of which the Lands will be subject to re-sale in cases of failure to meet the time payments at their respective maturities. Titles will be delivered only upon receipt of the last payment.

The location of these Lands upon the line of a great railway, their convenience to a large market on the seaboard, and their general healthfulness, together with their intrinsic value for cultivation, combine to make them very desirable to purchasers for actual settlement. Among them may be found some of the best Cotton Lands in East Mississippi, as well as large tracts of valuable timber, and such opportunities for favorable investment are rarely offered to the public.

The Lands will be offered in subdivisions of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres, with the privilege of the remainder of the same section unsold.

Printed Lists of the Lands can be had upon application to the Station Agents at the various Depots on the Railroad, and also at Columbus, Aberdeen and Okalona. Any further information will be furnished by the undersigned, at Mobile.

[Signed] FRANCIS B. CLARK,
JONA. EMANUEL,
WILLIAM D. DUNN,
Executive Committee M. and O. R. R. Co.

April 2, 1857. 95-lawtJ12

AT THE
"CITY CLOTHING STORE,"
38 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.,

Are the following articles, viz:

Dress Frock Coats, latest style.
Doe-skin and fancy Cass'r Pants, do.
Drap d'Ete, Linen Drill and Alpaca do. do.
Business Suits for Spring and Summer.
Linen, Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Coats.
Farmers' Satin, Marseilles, Silk and Linen Vests.

Youths' Clothing, Children's do.,

Consisting of plain and fancy suits, Saques, Jackets, &c. &c. Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' Portmonaies, Cabas, Reticules, &c.
☞ CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, in great variety—newest importations.
☞ HILZINGER, at the head of the Cutting and Merchant Tailoring Department, insures perfection in fit and workmanship.

The most extensive variety of
UNDER GARMENTS,
Ever opened in any one house in the State, is now on the shelves.

The celebrated **"YOKE SEAM" SHIRT** is sold only at this house.

To enumerate the different varieties of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, such as Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c., it would be necessary to occupy an entire column of the "Observer."

To all such as have discriminating taste and appreciate good fabrics, good workmanship, and approved styles, we direct their attention and would advise them to call at

BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B. This house has the agency for the sale of the Steel frame Sole Leather TRUNK, and always keeps on hand a full assortment of Ladies' Trunks, Hat Cases, &c.

March 14, 1857. 90-swlawtf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf] **NEW YORK.**

Harper's Magazine for April, just received.
March 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Apr

The Bremen steamer *Constitution*, with pool dates to the 17th, has arrived.

The Spanish expedition against M[orocco] assumed a more imposing aspect. [Gen.] O'D[onnell] is spoken of for chief in command.

A despatch from Copenhagen says the Dues Treaty was duly signed on the 14th March.

The over land mail from China has reached London. Its advices confirm accounts of sale attempts at poisoning by bakers. At Hong Kong several hundred had been poisoned, none fatally. The proprietor of the bakery arrested while on his way to Macao. He was tried immediately at Hong Kong. A number of junks were collecting for the purpose of attacking Hong Kong. Some fears were entertained by the English on account of weakness of the land forces.

Several French ships had anchored in front of the Bay near Hong Kong.

The American sloop of war *Levant* was in the harbor.

The Steamer *New Ancate* had left Linton to look after some junks that intercept the American steamer *Lee*.

Commissioner Leh had addressed the Commissioner, asking why he had left the American ships and subjects here in the present troubles. Mr. Parker was not known.

Tea continued to advance at Shanghai. The market was much excited.

A Paris letter says the French [fleet] Marseilles on the 12th for China, with orders to the Admirals of French Fleets to unite the English forces, conformably to arrangements concluded between the two governments.

Russia is making preparations for a campaign in Caucasus, and has forces collected along the shores of the Caspian, and has secured the active co-operation of the native chiefs.

Commercial.—Cotton was brisker and firmer on the 17th, and closed heavy, but generally higher, and quotations nominal. Breadstuffs declining tendency. Wheat firm and red sold 93 a 93½. Money slightly [easier].

WASHINGTON, A[pril]

John Appleton, Esq., Editor of the [Union], has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

It is rumored that Wm. A. Burwell, of Shenandoah, will be the editor of the [Union] in place of Mr. Appleton.

The Hon. Sampson W. Harris, member of Congress from Alabama, who has been ill for some time past, died this afternoon.

PROVIDENCE, A[pril]

Rhode Island Election.—The Republican majority in this State for Governor is 5,000. The total Democratic vote is only 4,300.

Both the Congressmen elected are Republicans, being a gain to that party of one from the Locofocs.

ALBANY, March

Great Equestrian Match.—Two equestrians of this city, Fayo and Dalton, started to-day from the Exchange this morning, at 5 o'clock, for a one hundred mile race, without rest or sleep. The bets are $2,500 a side. Whitestown, in this county, was the termination of the race. The horses passed Fonda, forty-three miles of the distance, at 9, 15 A. M.; time 4 hours and 15 minutes—Dalton's horse slightly ahead. They arrived at Little Falls at 17 minutes past 1 o'clock, the Dalton horse a little ahead, but in good condition. Taylor's horse arrived at Whitestown at 5, 30 P. M., making the hundred miles in twelve hours and a half, and winning the race. Dalton's horse was a quarter of a mile behind.

Appointment.—Thos. B. White, of Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed mail agent between that city and Weldon, North Carolina, in place of Robert J. Wigglesworth, resigned. Salary $1,000.

Mathegisms.—The three great questions distressing the scientific world, are:

"Whether two messages, delivered simultaneously at each end of the ocean telegraphic wire, meet and annihilate each other, or would they pass each other, or rebound and return each to its own office?

It is a well established fact, that when we travel *eastwardly* to the antipodes we lose twelve hours, and when *westwardly* we gain twelve hours; therefore, if two messages were sent at six o'clock A. M., from the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., one to the Merchants' Exchange, Kongtcheou, China, by opposition lines, one running East and the other West, whether the one by the western route would not reach Kongtcheou twenty-four hours before the eastern one?

If a merchant in Kongtcheou should telegraph to a stock broker in New York, 'Buy me one hundred shares Nicaragua to-morrow,' what would 'to-morrow' mean, if the dispatch reached the city the day before it was sent?"

Putnam's Magazine.

A ramrod was shot through a boy's heart in Rockland (Maine) last Tuesday, a gun having gone off while another boy was loading it. The rod entered near the right angle of the right side of John L. Craig, came out at right of the great est prominence in the back part of the body, the point protruding about four inches, and struck so closely to the bones that a hammer was used to drive it back. Notwithstanding the severity and delicacy of the wound, the boy may recover.

Shakspeare makes one of his characters say, "How sweet the moonshine sleeps upon this bank."

But in this "red-dog" and "wild-cat" era, the reading about banks and Moonshine should be modernized thus:

"How sweet these banks do sleep upon this moonshine."

La Salle Press.

Western Australia, though ready enough to accept male convicts, positively refuses to have any thing to do with the females; thus supplying a curious illustration of Pope's line, which has been so much criticised,

"A shameless woman is the worst of men."

When an eminent physician of London expressed his surprise at his own small practice, and the large business of a notorious quack, the latter bid him look at the crowd of men and women in the street, and tell him how many he thought were wise and how many fools.

"Well, one perhaps in a hundred may be wise," was the answer.

"Then," replied the quack, "that is your patient, and the ninety-nine are mine."

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked a Dutch justice.

"Not guilty."

"Den, vat de tyful do you here? Go about mit your pizness!"

"Won't you *take* my word, Sir, when I tell you I will call and liquidate your demand on Saturday morning next?" said a delinquent debtor to a dunning creditor, with whom he had sharp words.

"No, Sir," replied the other, "I had rather you would *keep* your word."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1857.

THE COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.—On Thursday next the vote will be taken and the question decided, whether the County of Cumberland will subscribe $100,000 to the stock of the Western Rail Road. In the absence of State aid, this home aid, this determination to help ourselves, is essential to success. It can be granted without any immediate resort to taxation for interest, and probably without any eventual taxation for either interest or principal. But even should it require some additional taxation, for a time after the first two years, we have not the shadow of a doubt that it will be a wise, judicious, safe, and profitable investment. Profitable in the dividends it will pay, in increasing the value of property in town and county, in increasing trade, in stimulating production, in adding to the sources of prosperity of all classes, and last, not least, in putting us on a level with the rest of the world, which has found honor, not less than interest, in incalculably advanced by building rail roads. A community without a rail road is necessarily lost sight of in this age of progress. It is behind the time, off the road, inaccessible to people who have discarded the old and slow and wearisome modes of locomotion and transportation. We must either keep pace with our neighbors or be overlooked. Nowhere in this State is there such propriety and even necessity for a rail road as between this place and the Mineral Region. No road, either built or projected, can compare with it in the value of its articles of transportation or its certainty of paying well. No road will bring into the market of the world so much (valueless now,) that will be valuable then. It will be equivalent to the creation of millions of wealth. It will elevate the character of our State, and most especially of the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland, as the only single community in North Carolina that ever constructed a rail road without State aid. It will make North Carolina, in the language of Mr. Duncan of Philadelphia, "the creditor State of the Union," and Fayetteville the creditor town of the State.

Let us all, therefore, put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us do as the rest of the world is doing. Other communities prosper by such undertakings. They risk a little to gain much. If the coal and iron of Deep river were in any Northern State, within 40 miles of water navigation, and within 120 miles of the ocean, does not every one know that they would have been brought forth long ago? that rail road and river would have been taxed to their utmost capacity to transport such sources of wealth? And shall we admit that what the North could do and would do—nay has done in many similar instances,—the South cannot do? Surely we will not be so regardless of our advantages or of our character.

We have every reason to believe that the question of Subscription will be carried by a large majority. Even some of its most earnest opponents have, upon a calm review of the whole subject, concluded to go for subscription; and we hope to see a majority of three to one take the sensible and patriotic view of the question.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—In the 1st District, Messrs. Rayner, Wm. N. H. Smith, and John Pool, are each spoken of as likely to get the nomination of the American Party. And Dr. Shaw, Gen. Person, and Wm. Martin are urged by their democratic friends.

The Greensborough Patriot mentions the following gentlemen as talked of for Congress by the American party of that district, viz: Messrs. Gilmer, Gorrell and J. T. Morehead of Guilford, Mebane of Alamance, Foster of Randolph, Kelly of Moore, and Headen, Haughton, Stedman and Waddell of Chatham. A pretty wide field for selection. The democracy talk of Messrs. Scales, Settle, Bower, Boyd, Clement and Dobson.

Col. Paine declines a re-election, on account of bad health.

POSTPONED AGAIN.—The suit of Dr. Cowper against the Wilmington & Weldon rail road Company, for $25,000 damages for crushing his foot with their cars, was again postponed at the late Superior Court of Hertford county. A number of eminent lawyers are engaged.

There is another suit in the same Court, L. Clay against the Seaboard railroad Company, for $6,000 damages for injuries sustained by the falling of a bridge with the cars last Spring. This case was likewise continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.—The Wilmington Herald is inclined to think that, after the South-Eastern Road shall have been completed (the latter part of this year,) the freight which has occasionally gone to Wilmington from the Cheraw and Darlington Road, will go to Charleston, unless Wilmington can offer superior inducements for it to come there. [Very likely.] And that the election of Mr. McFarlane to the Presidency of the N. E. Road "would seem to settle the prospect of a connection with the Coal Fields of this State, in favor of Cheraw against Fayetteville." [Don't be too sure of that, neighbor.]

NEW POST OFFICES.—Kelvin Grove, Wake county, North Carolina; James R. Page, postmaster.

Kingsbury, Cumberland county, N. C.; Chas. D. Nixon, Postmaster.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—The Milton Chronicle says that counterfeit $5 notes on the Bank of Cape Fear are circulating in that part of the State. They are not described by the Chronicle.

The Wilmington Journal gracefully acknowledges the good humored courtesy—the kindly spirit of the Observer's reply to its "neighborly" article. All right. We always endeavor to reciprocate courtesy and kindly spirit. We highly appreciate, also, the intimation of the Journal as to its opinion of the "intelligence of the people of Fayetteville." All right again.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The annual Report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has just been published, shows that the Company has now in operation 704 miles of road, the aggregate cost of which has been $26,000,000, paid for entirely by grants of public lands. The company received 2,595,000 acres, of which about 900,000 acres have been sold for $10,713,228, leaving on hand about 1,700,000 acres, worth, according to last year's sales $23,000,000, but in reality a great deal more; as the Company has borrowed money on the lands and is thus able to hold them until their value is increased far beyond that sum. As it is, this Company has received from the United States a railroad costing $26,000,000, and a bonus of $7,000,000 for taking the road.

Southern Democrats, whilst denying the right of Congress to give these lands to the old States, their original owners, uphold grants to the North Western States on the ground that the value of the remaining land is thus increased. But if Congress has a right to dispose of them by gift for one purpose it has the same right to make a similar disposition of them for any other purpose. And if it is the business of the Government to increase the value of the public lands by grants to build roads, why not build roads itself, increase the value of the land as now, and have the roads in addition?

THE LAND OF ISMS.—Spiritualism, "the new religion," as it is called, is said to be making rapid progress in Massachusetts, and indeed throughout New England. It is estimated that there are 25,000 secret or open spiritualists in Boston alone. There are 8,000 or 10,000 open "Professors" in that city, and four places of "worship" open every Sunday for exhibitions and lectures. They have, in the same city, several newspapers with a large circulation, and all the books on the subject find ready sale. The believers are claimed to be "respectable in numbers, far above mediocrity in talent, and found in the most 'exclusive' circles of our upper and literary classes. Men influential in the church, in political life, in literature and business, are secret or open believers in the intercourse of disembodied with embodied spirits."

The inhabitants of the "modern Athens" are like those of the old. Always ready "either to tell or to hear some new thing."

MEXICO AND SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes that the probability of hostilities between Mexico and Spain is exciting a great deal of anxiety at Madrid. The Government is loth to go to war with Mexico lest it should in some way give umbrage to the "North American Colossus," as the Spanish papers call this country. And this hesitation is increased by the refusal of England and France to guarantee the protection of Cuba should hostilities be commenced. Meanwhile preparations are actively continued, and if the difficulty is not arranged Mexico is to be invaded by Spanish troops under command of Santa Anna, whose government is to be re-established, with a view to the satisfaction of the Spanish claim.

The plan is about as sensible and likely to be as successful as Mr. Polk's operation of a similar kind.

A CURIOUS VERDICT.—At Hertford Superior Court, as we learn from a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, a land suit was decided in a novel way. It depended upon the boundaries of a tract "at the Head of Hodge's creek." The testimony as to where the head of the creek is, was so conflicting that the Jury could not agree. But as the costs had swelled to a greater amount than the value of the land, the Jury proposed as a compromise, that the land should be sold, the proceeds equally divided between plaintiff and defendant, and each party pay his own costs. This was agreed to, and the suit ended.

"A blessing," said Miriam, "a blessing on such as believe in us when we are in trouble and poverty, out of favor with the world, when our good name is doubted, and when the current running sharply against, might overwhelm us, were not one or two kind hands put forth to save us from utter ruin and abandonment."

The above noble sentence is from a little book called "Chanticleer, a Thanksgiving story." And it chimes in so happily with some recent thoughts of ours, that we have copied it here.

It is too true that when trouble and poverty overtake a man, the world is in the habit of venting upon him much more of reproach than of sympathy and encouragement. So much is this the case, that it is not always that even one or two kind hands are put forth to save. We once heard a person adopt and defend Rochefoucauld's abominable saying, that all men in their hearts rejoiced at the misfortunes of their neighbors. Whilst such a monstrous proposition deserves only to be scouted, it yet cannot be denied that there is a deplorable absence of an active feeling in opposition to it.

Every one must have observed how hard it is for a man who has been unsuccessful in business at the South to retrieve his fortunes. At the North success after failure is common enough, showing that the experience gained by failure is useful in enabling one to avoid the rock on which he had once suffered shipwreck. A business man at the North fails. He divides his assets among his creditors. If he has been honest, they discharge him. He begins anew. No difficulty is thrown in the way of his success. In truth, his old creditors help him along again, in the hope that they may derive benefit, in some way or other, from his success. He struggles—succeeds—perhaps pays off the old debts, which he still regards as morally though not legally due. A *man* is thus rescued from poverty and despair, perhaps from crime. The agents in the accomplishment of this great good are the men who have put forth kind hands, uttered kind words of encouragement when they were most needed.

There needs a reform in the public sentiment, or at least in the common practice, at the South on this subject.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $24,722,821 54.

In the great 100 mile race between Albany and Whitesborough, N. Y. the horses carried, including sulky and driver, 300 lbs. each. They travelled the first 60 miles in 5 hours and 45 minutes. The winning horse is a son of Eclipse by a Messenger mare, and is 7 years old. The other horse is between 9 and 10. The winner was walked 11 miles, near the end of the race, whilst his competitor was put in a stable, having shown signs of fatigue. Yet the 100 miles were done in 12 hours and 22 minutes, without either horse being touched with a whip. The last half mile was travelled in two minutes. The roads were in bad condition, in some places obstructed by heavy snow-drifts. Both horses are in good condition, and uninjured. The horses were watered occasionally, but the driver of the winner did not get out of his sulky during the entire distance.

It was cruel sport, at best.

Hon. Samuel Brenton, a member of the last House of Representatives, from Indiana, died at Fort Wayne on the 29th ult.

We are requested to state that A. W. Miller, Esq., has been elected by the Dialectic Society to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of Chapel Hill.—*Wil. Journal.*

Bladen Superior Court—Was held this week, Judge Person presiding. We believe that the civil docket was not touched, in consequence of the crowded state of the criminal calendar. Two capital cases, State vs. Skipper, for murder; and State vs. Smith & Evans for murder, were continued.

The case of the State v. Henry Pitman, for Rape, was tried, and the defendant was acquitted. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the defendant, A. Empie, jr., of this town, and Mr. White of Bladen.

We learn that the Grand Jury found a true bill against Calvin Terry, charged with the murder, a few years since, of Capt. Wilkinson.

Wil. Herald.

Served him Right.—At the late Term of Richmond Superior Court, Stephen Cole was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and be imprisoned ten days, for whipping his wife. He beat her in a cruel and brutal manner, and the community were greatly pleased with the sentance pronounced by the sternly righteous Judge.

Argus.

A New Post Office.—A new Post Office has been established in Richmond county, called Dunning Creek,—Jas. L. Yates, Esq., P. M.

Argus.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The confident tone of the annexed letter of Lom, the facilities possessed by the writer, together with his usually cautious character, authorize us to assign to his important statements an official inspiration. Hitherto the policy of the Chinese has not permitted a Foreign Minister to reside at the capital, and Mr. Cushing, when some years ago our Commissioner to China, could not, with all his efforts, obtain even permission to visit it. Now, it is understood, the privilege has been accorded to one of the great Powers of Europe to have a resident Minister at Pekin, and, if that be the case, it strikes us that, if our Government thinks proper to be represented by a diplomatic agent at all, we should insist on his being accredited to the Supreme Government at the capital:

"WASHINGTON, April 1.

"For the last two or three days considerable attention has been given by the President and Secretary of State to our relations with China. Though we have avoided any co-operation with the British in their hostile demonstrations against China, yet we have been forced into collision with the Chinese authorities in consequence of the insults offered by the commanding officer of a Chinese fort to our flag. The insult was resented by our naval force in a very gallant manner, and the forts were destroyed. This was, by the way, the first occasion on which the new shot and shell practice for our navy, and belonging solely to our service, were ever tried in action, and their efficiency was most satisfactorily tested; for they smashed every thing that was in their way.

"This difficulty was settled, for the time at least, by a most satisfactory and ample apology in writing from the Governor of Canton, who disavowed the hostile act of the captain of the fort. It is said that our force, having prepared for action, did not wait the full time that had been given to the Chinese Governor for an apology, but anticipated the hour with well-aimed broadsides against the fort. As the matter stands we have no special cause of quarrel with John Chinaman, and have no reason to unite with the British and French governments in a crusade against the Celestials. Besides, it is contrary to our general policy to entangle ourselves with foreign collisions, whether offensive or defensive.

"The British would be of course very glad of our co-operation in the war which they have commenced, and have heretofore urged upon this Government and our Minister in China the expediency of a joint effort of the American, French, and British commanders to force their way to Pekin, the capital, and there insist upon the establishment in that city of direct diplomatic intercourse with the Emperor of China instead of negotiating through the Governor-General of Canton.

"This policy was repudiated by the late Administration, and, as I learn, finds still less favor with the present. The imprudent and unauthorized act of our Consul at Hong Kong in participating in the British assault upon Canton, and entering the city with the British troops and bearing in his own hands the American flag, was rebuked by Mr. Marcy, and is equally censured by the present Administration. If the fact prove to be so, the Consul will be dismissed. The act of the Consul was well calculated to provoke hostilities, and it is needless to say that no consul or other officer has a right to commit his Government before the world on so important a subject."

MARRIED,

In Robeson Co., on the 17th ult., by Angus McDonald, Esq., Mr. DUGALD M. CURRIE to Miss MARY BROWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers that he is now receiving his

Spring and Summer Stock,

Consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Straw Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods; besides

Hardware, Groceries and Crockery.

S. W. ERRANT.

Lumberton, N. C., April 1. 96-*2m

Pay Up.—Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, will oblige us by settling their accounts with our agent, Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who will attend the Courts in this Circuit for the purpose.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA

GREAT SUCCESS OF GEN. WALKER.

NEW YORK, April 3.

The steamship Texas, arrived last night from San Juan, with dates of that place to the 20th. She brings important news from Nicaragua. The latest advices were from Rivas, the head-quarters, to the 18th. The Purser reports the army in good condition, and well provisioned. Gen. Walker, with 400 men, had attacked the Allies at St. George, and gained a great victory. The Grand Plaza, a most important part of the town was burnt, and the enemy then retreated to Rivas, which Chamerro, at the head of 1200 men, had in the meantime attacked, but had been repulsed with great slaughter, by Henningsen. Gen. Walker met them retreating, and they were consequently placed between two fires, and suffered immensely. Their own account represents that they lost 327 killed, and over 300 wounded. But Walker estimates their loss at 600 killed and 500 wounded. Walker had all the dead bodies burned.

Chillon had raised a body of men in Leon, and was about to join Walker. President Rivas had been assassinated.

The Dead Letter Office at Washington.—The dead letter branch of the Post Office Department continues to be one of the most useful under our Government. Owing to the emigration of parties in our enterprising country, errors of superscription or other mishaps, deeds, and valuable records may travel from place to place, but ultimately they "turn up" here. During the quarter of the year which expired yesterday dead letters have been opened which contained money amounting in the aggregate to little over $11,000; and already seven-eighths of this amount has been restored to its owners. The number of letters as well as the amount of money shows a considerable falling off over the returns of previous years.

The estimates of the Department of the whole number of dead letters received in former years under the high postage system was three millions and a half. Under the low postage prepaid system it does not exceed three millions a year, although the number of letters mailed is far greater.

Balt. Sun.

DIED,

In this town, on the 24 instant, Mr. KINNION BLACK, in the 32d year of his age.

In Wilmington, last (Thursday) night, 24 inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEPARD, formerly of Onslow county, aged 43 years.

Departed this life suddenly, of apoplexy, in Chatham Co., N. C., on Friday the 20th ult., Mrs. SARAH BROOKS, consort of Samuel Brooks, Esq., in the 50th year of her age. Mrs. Brooks was one of that fortunate number that remember their Creator in the days of youth. She professed a knowledge of Christ in her 15th year, and joined the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a consistent member, until some 12 or 15 years ago, when, being remote from any Presbyterian Church, she joined the Methodist E. Church. She was a consistent Christian,—a devoted wife; affectionate Mother, and kind Mistress. She was the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, and show, in their religious training, a Mother's influence. But she was stricken down almost in a moment, when such an event was little expected, and, although unable to converse with weeping friends, to tell of her future prospects, yet we sorrow not like those without hope, for we feel that our loss is her eternal gain. May the Lord bless her afflicted husband and children, and prepare them to meet her in heaven.—Com.

Town papers please copy.

In Stanly county, on Wednesday the 25th of Feb'y last, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. MARY WALL, wife of R. M. Wall, Esq. In the death of this estimable lady, society has lost one of its most exemplary members, her husband an affectionate and kind companion, and her little daughter, of tender years, a devoted mother. Though this dispensation of Providence was unexpected and seemingly severe, yet her relatives and friends mourn not as those without hope. In the last hours of her illness, she expressed a strong belief in the strength of that arm always ready to save—and with Christian resignation awaited the summons of her earthly departure.—Com.

Raleigh Standard please copy.

In Chatham County, on the 29th ult., Mrs. MARGARET BROOKS, wife of Mr. Thomas Brooks, in the 52d year of her age. The deceased was an acceptable member of the Baptist Church for the last 30 years. Her christian deportment won for her the confidence and esteem of all her acquaintances. By her death the community has lost a worthy friend, and the Church a devoted member. Long will the neighborhood cherish the recollection of her benevolence. She has left a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their loss; but their loss is her infinite gain. "Blessed are they who die in the fear of the Lord, for they shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."—Com.

N. C. Bulletin please copy.

In Orange county, on the 29th February, Mr. CALEB WILSON, in the 81st year of his age.

At Texas Springs, Shasta County, on the 13th of Febuary last, Mr. T. B. PRITCHETT, formerly of N. Carolina.

At a meeting of the Members of Beaumont Lodge, No. 160 of A. Y. Masons, the committee to whom was referred the death of Brother H. E. FIELDS, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the wisdom of an all-wise Providence, our worthy brother, Horace E. Fields, has been removed from among us,

Resolved, That we most sincerely regret the untimely and distressing circumstances by which his earthly existence was terminated, whereby this Lodge has been deprived of an active, zealous and worthy member.

Resolved, That we offer our condolence and sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives, who so prematurely have been deprived of their best friend.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge are hereby tendered to those kind friends and relatives who attended him in his last illness.

Resolved, That as a token of regard and esteem, and a sense of our loss, the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his family, and one to the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that it be published.

W. D. WATSON,
R. N. GREEN,
JOHN E. NETTLE,
Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 6.

BACON—	13 a 13½	LARD,—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¾ a 13¾	Cuba	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11½ a 12	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	2 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 00 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	1 10 a 0 00	Spirits,	36 a 37
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales this morning at the advance.
Cotton—We advance our figures.
Flour—Sales full up to quotation.
Corn—Firm.
Peas—In demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow dip 2 50, hard 1 50. No sales of Spirits. No. 2 rosin 1 50 to 1 75. Tar 1 35. Corn 75, at 60 days.

At Cheraw, cotton 11½ to 13½. Receipts of the week 168 bales. Previously 16,644. Bacon 12½ to 14. Corn $1 to 1 12. Flour $7 to 7 25.

At Charleston, cotton 11 to 14½. Rice 4¼ to 4¾. Corn 73 to 76.

At New York, southern flour 6 10 to 6 40, mixed to good; 6 45 to 7 20 for fancy. Corn 67 to 70 for new Southern, 75 for old prime. Middling upland cotton 14½. Spirits 45½ to 46. Common rosin 1 70 to 1 75. Tar 2 12½ to 2 25.

Total receipts of cotton 2,618,326 bales against 2,903,165 bales last year. Decrease 284,839.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 1, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Bullard, Union Co, D & W McLaurin, W Draughon, H L Myrover & Co, T Low & Co, J M Worth & Son, P A Wiley, J & T Waddill, W P Elliott, Murchison, Reid & Co, J A Womack & Co, Gaither & Brown, Low & McDaniel, Boner & Crist, Meroney & Deaver, E Lilly, A M Branson, H Parks & Co, Worth & Utley, N Rush, E N Moffitt, Dye & Melver, J J Leach, Tyson & Caddell, A J Woodward, C D Nixon, H P Andrews, L Brandt, Mooring & Creason, W McLeay, A J O'Hanlon, E Belo, Hon W Winslow, D Murphy, E T R & J R Livingston, T R Baldwin, Hon R C Puryear, A A McKethan, H Erambert, A Johnson & Crow, F S Davis, Mrs I Dodd, G W Johnson & Co, M W McNair & Son, S J Hinsdale, R D Dickson, J M Johnson & Martin, W B Richardson, J M Johnson & Rich, G W Harriss, Elkin Co, C Jordan, C T Haigh & Sons, J Hoover, Rockfish Co, M McIntyre, E Gaither & Co, B Moffitt, Crutchfield & Henderson.

Lutterloh's Line. April 1, 2, 3 and 4. Strs Magnolia, Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and goods for I Dodd, J C Poe, H & E J Lilly, J C Thomson, B R ——, A G Thornton, B Moffitt, E J Hale & Son, L W Gorrell, D Clark, J N Smith, G Brandt, W McIntyre, Starr & Williams, R Marsh & Gorrell, S M Thomas, C J & R H Jones, H P Anders, Stedman & Horne, S W Tillinghast, R Jones, A Holmes, E W Willkings, E Lilly, Mrs Bellingrath, P Baine, O Houston, J M Stedman, A J O'Hanlon, S J Hinsdale, D & W McLaurin, T S Lutterloh, W H Carver, J Kyle, J H Hall, G W I Gibbon, J W Powers & Co, J B Troy, W C Troy, P P Johnson, J H Pritchett, J L Bryant, Troy & Marsh, J R Maxwell, W Purlington, D W Brock, Union Co, Dr J F Foulkes, W N Ellingtaest, J G Cook, S T Hawley & Son, J L Shippon, C Banks, M C Vick, R Mitchell, R Little, H Hiles, Blount's Creek Co, H H Depo.

Cape Fear Line. April 5, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Steed, Randle & Co, Gaither & Brown, E Lilly, E J Russell, Worth & Utley, Jno Shortridge, S C Smith & Co, J C Thomson, M Faulk, L Brandt, N Hayes, Mooring & Creason, Lord & McDaniel, C F Leete, N M & J Cameron, J M Worth & Son, P A Corn, Gobi Hill Mining Co, Elkin Co, J Utley, H Parks & Co, D Hackney & Son, J Hoover, J & N A Cameron, C Jordan, Foust & Bro, J M Johnson & Rich, Union Co, M W McNair & Son, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, Boner & Crist, G Brandt, Dye & McIver, H L Myrover & Co, M C Vick, Rockfish Co, J J Gilchrist, T Long, J M Johnson & Martin, G W Johnson & Co, J J Lash, G W Harris, Smitherman & Spencer, Stedman & Horne, J S Carver, W McIntyre, Deep River Co, J & E Kerner, Tyson & Caddell, J Worth & Sons, J Cain, T R Baldwin, D & W McLaurin, J R Livingston.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.—Schrs. Elizabeth and D B Warner from Charleston, Kate fm Tar Landing, Catharine & Jane fm Bear Inlet, Fox fm wreck of Schr. Brilliant, Mary C Crammer fm ditto. 3.—Schrs. New Republic from Phil., W H Howard from Sloop Point.

At a Regular Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held at their Office this day, 7½ o'clock P. M., 4th April, 1857.

Messrs. A. M. Campbell, C. E. Leete, and S. W. Tillinghast, were elected Auctioneers for the Town.

The following Taxes were assessed, viz: for ordinary purposes, One Dollar on the Poll and Fifty Cents on every $100 valuation of Real Estate; for Rail Road purposes, One Dollar on the Poll, and Seventy-five Cents on every $100 valuation of Real Estate.

April 4. 96-3t

J. N. SMITH.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

IS now receiving FRESH SUPPLIES of all articles in his line, consisting *in part* of the following:

Alcohol, Acids, Alum, Arrowroot, Borax, Blue Vitriol, Chalk, Corn Starch, Camphor, Cream Tartar, Concentrated Ley, Essences, Epsom Salts, Citrate Magnesia, Congress Water, Gelatine, Gum Drops, Yeast Powders, Gold Leaf, Glues, fine and common; Liquorice, Hops, Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Mustard, Potash, Pumice Stone, Sal Eratus, Soda, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Salad Oil, Sponges, Sand Paper, Tamarinds, Spice, Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, White Wax, Quicksilver, Verdigris, Indigo, Madder, Emery, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Chrome Green and Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Umber, Sienna, Patent Black, Annato, Putty, Rotten Stone, Ochres, Whiting, Gum Shellac, Redwood, Logwood, Lamp Black, Litharge, Lakes, Copal, Couch, Black Leather and Japan Varnishes, East India and American Castor Oil, Linseed, Whale, Train, Neat's-foot and Tanners' Oils, White Lead, Red Lead, Brushes, Blenders, Graiuers, C. H. Pencils, Window Glass, &c.

—ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

TEAS of the finest quality,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Camphene, Burning Fluid,
London Porter, Scotch Ale, Pure Wines,
Gin and Brandy for Medical use,
Cosmetics, Dentifrices, Perfumery, Soaps, and Toilet articles.
All of the *best* Patent Medicines; together with a good assortment of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Magneto Machines, Forceps, &c., to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

April, 3, 1857. J. N. SMITH, Druggist. 96-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a large portion of our Spring and Summer Stock,

Consisting of a general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, embracing a variety of styles and qualities, —with a general assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

TRUNKS; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding SKINS; LASTS; SHOE THREAD; PEGS, &c., which we offer cheap for Cash or to prompt customers.

April 6, 1857. S. T. HAWLEY & SON. 96-2m

New Spring Goods.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CROW have just received a complete and well selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which will be found every variety and style of Goods called for in their line of trade. Their Stock is large and desirable, and will be disposed of at short profits to *Cash* or *prompt paying* customers.

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Jr. PETER CROW.

April 4, 1857. 96tf

Town papers copy four times.

Great Excitement at Woodward's

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

To see who shall have the First Choice!!

I HAVE just returned from New York, and I am now receiving a large Stock of

CLOTHING,

of the best quality and the latest styles. My stock was selected by myself, and is superior in quality and finish to most of the Ready-made Clothing brought to this market. In addition to my large stock of Gentlemen's, Children's and Youth's Clothing, I have a large supply of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

as Stocks, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, &c. Call and examine and purchase.

A. J. WOODWARD.

April 1. 95-2t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 30th inst.

N. A. STEDMAN, Prest't
F. & W. P. R. Co.

April 1, 1857. 95-tM

Wines and Liquors.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY.
" Jamaica Rum.
" Holland Gin.
St. Croix Rum.
Port Wine.
Madeira Wine.
Malaga Wine,
Scuppernong Wine, (made by T. J. Robeson of Bladen,)
Cogniac Bitters, an excellent medicine.
Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps.
Johnston's Old Rye Whiskey.
N. C. Rye "
N. C. Corn "
N. C. Apple Brandy.
N. C. Peach Brandy.
N. E. Rum.
50 bbls. Corn Whiskey.

A good and general assortment always on hand and for sale by W. H. CARVER,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

April 6, 1857. 96-3t

Spring Goods.

50 bags Rio and Java Coffee, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

100 boxes Tallow and Adamantine Candles, for Summer use, by W. H. CARVER.

20 bbls. Coffee, Crushed and Granulated Sugars, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

10 hhds. prime New Crop Molasses, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

1000 lbs. Rock Potash, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Osnaburg Sheeting and Cotton Yarn, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

1000 lbs. clean Rice, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

New York Syrup.—5 bbls. just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, just received and always on hand. W. H. CARVER.

New Mackerel, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Ploughs, Plough Points, Corn Shellers, with many other Farming utensils, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

A good assortment of DRY GOODS, Shoes, &c., for sale by W. H. CARVER.

April 6, 1857. 96-2t

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from New York his recent purchases, embracing a large and beautiful selection of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Of the Latest Designs and Patterns;

MANTILLAS and TALMAS, a large assortment and handsome articles; Silk and Straw Bonnets; Ribbons; Trimmings; &c.

CLOTHING.

A large quantity for Gentlemen, Boys and Youths' Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; fine Boots and Shoes; Hats; Caps; &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Pocket and Table Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, &c.

His Stock is much larger than usual, to which he most respectfully invites his friends and customers, and the public generally, in want of Cheap Goods, to give him a call before making their purchases, as he is determined to sell all dry goods as low as any House in the State, at retail.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, April 1, 1857. 96-3t*

Argus 3 times.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from J. G. McDugald, to the undersigned, will be exposed to sale at public Auction on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, upon one and two years credit, with interest from the sale, three lots of LAND in said Town, Nos. 77, 78 and 79, with the improvements consisting of two Dwellings, out houses and Store, being the interest of said McDugald therein. The Houses are good, and the stand for a store and trade.

Also upon six months credit, with interest, 50 Acres of Land on Eryar Swamp, where Sam'l Benson resides; 160 acres half of 320 granted by patent to Geo. W. Bauterman and Alex'r McDugald on Colley, adjoining the lands of J. G. Sutton and others. Also, 320 acres, half of 640 granted to Elias Gardner, on Trumbull in said county, adjoining the lands of Rich'd Tatum and others.

P. MURPHY, Trustee.

March 30, 1857.

At the same time and place I will offer for sale, the LOT and improvements in the Western part of the Town, between the public Road and the Cape Fear River, containing eight acres, more or less, on which is a Dwelling and outhouses, the late residence of J. L. McDugald, and now occupied by Jno. A. Robertson, Esq. One and two years credit with interest. Bond and approved sureties required.

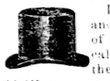
P. MURPHY.

March 30, 1857. 95-3t

1857!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. C. THOMSON



IS now receiving one of the largest and most complete assortments and style of GOODS in his line that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to, which he will sell LOW for CASH, or to *prompt paying customers.*

J. C. THOMSON,
Old Stand, Market Square.

March 31, 1857. 95-3t

NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber begs respectfully to call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally to his well selected stock of

Groceries and Provisions,

—Embracing in part—

Rio, Laguira, Jamaica, Java and Mocha Coffees,
Brown, A, B and C, Coffee, Crushed and Loaf Sugars,
Prime Goshen and Choice Dairy Butter,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm Candles,
Green and Black Teas; Butter, Soda and Milk Crackers,
Molasses, Syrup,
Whitbrow's London Mustard,
Pepper and Worcestershire Sauce; Spanish Olives,
Walnut and Tomato Catsup; Pickles and Preserves,
Spiced Oysters and Lobsters,

In fact, almost EVERYTHING wanted by House keepers.

He intends also to keep the *best* of such Provisions as this market affords, and hopes, by attention to the wants of customers, to be able to please.

P. A. WILEY.

P. S. TOBACCO CHEWERS will find that they can be suited in any grades of the article at my Store, one door above Messrs. Worth & Utley's, South side Hay street.

And SMOKERS will find CIGARS, from common DOMESTIC to FINE IMPORTED.

April 1, 1857. 95-1m

TO EXCHANGE,

A LIKELY MULATTO BOY, 20 years old, a good Body-servant and Coachman, for a Field Hand, man or woman. Apply to J. & T. WADDILL.

March 31. 95-2t

Roman Catholicism Spiritually Considered, by the Rev. Chas. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22, 1856.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—At the University of Pennsylvania, from North Carolina: Jos. M. Bynum, O. D. Coppedge, John Crichlow, J. J. Forbes, John L. Fuller, J. T. Graves, C. H. Harris, B. B. Hicks, J. W. Jones, C. W. Jones, C. W. Knight, A. L. Mack, P. S. Nash, W. A. B. Narcom, R. E. Parker, A. B. Pitts, T. C. Pugh, R. B. Riddick, J. K. Ruffin, W. C. Smith, W. J. Watkins, Thomas E. Wiyes, John H. Winstead.

ACQUITTED.—The trial of Doddrige C. Lee for the murder of Mr. Hume was concluded on Sunday last by his acquittal and discharge from custody. The law has made little delay in this instance. The homicide occurred on Feb'y 28.

Much excitement was created in Washington by the verdict and the Judge's charge, which was strongly in favor of the accused.

WHEAT.—The wheat crop of this county last year, according to a calculation made after careful inquiry by one of our most intelligent business men, who is a heavy dealer in the article, was fully sixty thousand bushels. The crop is becoming a very important one, and it is not exaggeration to say that there are now five times raised where there was one ten years ago.—*Asheville Spectator.*

Asheville News.

The cultivation of wheat is increasing rapidly all along the line of the North Carolina Railroad from this point to Charlotte; and the interest in this valuable staple has been marked and steady in several counties that do their trading by way of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. It is no exaggeration, for example, to say that the farmers of Granville county now sow more wheat than they raised in 1850.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Wheat Crop.—Accounts from every part of the country represent the present appearance of the wheat crop as giving encouraging hopes of a bountiful harvest. The growing crops, everywhere, it is said, look remarkably well, and in many localities the quantity sown has been considerably increased.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Fires in the Woods.—We learn that within the last week or ten days fires in the woods in various parts of Bladen county have been very destructive to turpentine trees, timber, fences, &c. Last night what appeared to be an extensive fire, was raging eight or ten miles below up the Northwest river.—*Wil. Herald.*

DIED.

In this Town, on the 31st March, Little ALFRED E., son of James E. and Mary W. Morse, aged 1 years and 4 months.

On Thursday, March 26th, in Cheraw, S. C., Mrs. MARY McNAIR, relict of Hugh R. McNair and mother of Rev. Evander McNair, aged 84 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

In this age, she presented her faculties to the last, and closed her useful life in taking food for its nourishment. Her old and children, and expressing in herself the most comfortable assurance of a happy exchange of worlds. She was the oldest member of the flourishing Church of Cheraw, which she assisted in forming.—*Carolinian and Argus please copy.*

Near Rockingham N. C., on a few days ago, after a painful illness, Mrs. SALLIE A. WILSON, wife of Mr. L. G. Wilson, of Va.

In Moore county, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. ANN STREET. She had been ill several weeks, suffering extreme pain, yet bearing it with the utmost christian fortitude, and closing with confidence to that sweet which remaineth for the people of God. The constant watchfulness of a numerous family and the deep sorrow felt in the community where she lived, show the respect in which she was held, and the strong hold which she had in the affections of all who knew her well.—*Com.*

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 24, 1857. 91tf

C. J. & R. H. JONES

HAVING received their Spring Stock of Summer Dress and Domestic GOODS, invite the attention of their friends and acquaintances to the following:

Rich col'd Barages, Satin plaid.
Plain do. all colors, Crape Face.
Rich fig'd Challies,
Plain De Laine, light colors.
Silk Silks and solid.
Organdy Robes, Volant.
Do. Striped and Plaid,
Jaconetts all orders,
Cord Bishoptines, cheap.
Embd Collars and Sleeves, at all prices.
Do. Bobs and plain.
Lace and Morse Antique Mantles,
Thread and Bobbin Lace,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Hoop Skirts, at 4 Hoops in sets,
Damask Cloths and Napkins,
Fine Linen Sheeting 12-4.

—ALSO—

A choice lot of CLOTHING, Vests, Pants, and Coats, also the Ragland style of Coats and Vests, the very latest.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of COMBS, such as Puff, Band, Tucking, Open, Long and Fine. Also, a choice lot of Perfumery and Soap, all of which we will sell low for CASH.

March 17, 1857. 91-6t

SPRING STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SPRING STOCK, comprising a complete and general assortment of

Dry Goods, with Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing,

Which will be offered to the WHOLESALE trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt buyers. Those owing us notes and accounts past due will please make immediate payment.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
March 9, 1857. 88tf

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware,

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms. G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 4, 1857. 87tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to J. S. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd, are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as quickly as possible.* All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON
N. A. MORRISON.

Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOP, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods are too well known to require comment.

In retiring, we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure, at short, that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the following work in the most complicated style and manner:

It will do Scroll and rapidly all irregular and curved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Carpenter work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April, '57, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Each Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Fay, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. Ogilesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Ogilesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court House at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Bell, Isaac H. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk, at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. H. Boyette, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

I, the Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or crossties; and stockholders such in every case have preference in taking contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of stockholders to organize the Company.

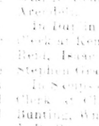
March 15, 1856. 13tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Sattinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and has, at the time he left, a tetter on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard). I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Washington, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

Dr. JAMES F. FOULKES



IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large assortment of

Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Inks (a large assortment,) Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Wines and Brandies (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, &c.

He would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants to his STORE, as it is his intention to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

March 9, 1857. 88tf

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb'y 21. 84-3m

NORTHERN IRISH POTATOES.

FRESH supply just received.

JAS. G. COOK.

March 24. 92-2w

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to James McPherson are requested to come forward and pay up immediately.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Trustee.

March 18, '57. 91-6t

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY,

IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2560 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance.

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E. Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles.

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAEFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER.

Feb'y 14, 1857. 86-6wtf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

n'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

DR. W. J. MUNROE,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls

Feb'y 24 85-3m

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie Sts., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. 72tf JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co's Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 15f

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES CHSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 6, 1857. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hills of Shatemuc, by Miss Warner, Author of the "Wide Wide World;" Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

A CARD.

H. M. BAUSHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place for the purpose of giving lessons in the Languages and Music. Having already formed a Class in French, and having some leisure, would be willing to give instructions to Ladies on the Piano and French at their residences. Persons requiring his services will please leave word at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel. H. M. BAUSHER.

P. S. Pianos tuned at moderate charges.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3m

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 74tpf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do. Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
50 do. Fancy and assorted Candles,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

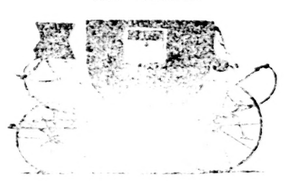
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and to any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.

Feb'y 21. 84-tf

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.

Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856 20tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1855. 50tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fire Insurance.

WE refer our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $1,300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to. These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles are capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system, and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady gr wth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $500,000. Assets 1,307,903 42.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—T. K. Brace, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Keney.

ASSETS: JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash in hand and in Phœnix Bank,		$93,739 80
Cash on special deposit in Hartford Bks.		226,125 00
Cash in Agents' hands, balances,		124,850 08
Money due, secured by mortgage,		6,751 08
Real estate, unencumbered,		47,045 01
Bills receivable,		20,156 98
72 Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cent.,		72,000 00
9 Income Bonds, 7 "		4,500 00
10 Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent.,		10,2 0 00
10 Hartford City Bonds, 6 "		10,000 00
5 Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 "		5,000 00
500 shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. stk,		50,000 00
105 Hartford & Providence ditto,		5,250 00
107 Boston & Worcester ditto,		9,630 00
150 Connecticut River ditto,		11,250 00
50 Connecticut River Co. ditto,		1,250 00
50 Stafford Bank Stock,		5,150 00
50 Citizens' " Waterbury,		5,150 00
86 Eagle " Providence,		1,872 00
300 Phœnix " Hartford,		32,400 00
200 Farm. & Mech " "		27,000 00
308 Exchange " "		16,016 00
240 State " "		81,240 00
100 City " "		12,300 00
200 Bk Hf'd Co. " "		10,600 00
50 Conn. River " "		10,050 00
200 Hartford " "		39,208 00
100 Charter Oak " "		12,000 00
115 Mech. & Trad. " Jersey City,		1,500 00
100 Merchants' Ex " New York,		10,800 00
200 North River " "		10,500 00
800 Mechanics' " "		23,400 00
150 Bk N. America " "		15,200 00
200 Bank America " "		23,500 00
200 " Republic " "		24,400 00
100 " Commonwealth Stk "		10,200 00
180 " of New York, "		21,500 00
480 Broadway Bank Stock, "		15,500 00
100 People's " "		11,000 00
200 Union " "		23,000 00
400 Hanover " "		10,000 00
443 Ocean " "		11,907 00
400 Metropolitan " "		22,000 00
118 Butchers' & Drovers' "		11,062 50
100 Importers' & Traders' "		21,600 00
100 Amer. Ex. Bk Stock, "		22,8 0 00
233 " " scrip, "		3,331 47
10 Merchants' " "		27,265 00
450 Market " "		16,500 00
128 City " "		3,2 5 00
220 Nassau " "		12,5 0 00
239 Manhattan Co. " "		9,521 50
250 Phœnix " "		5,700 00
125 " rights, " "		200 00
100 U. S. Trust Co. Stock, "		10,800 00
150 N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. Stk,		24,000 00
200 Ohio " " "		19,200 00
		$1,307,903 42

LIABILITIES:—Unsettled Claims not due, $166,609 15

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C. E. J. HALE.

NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

ARE receiving, direct from New York, their recent purchase of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Their Stock is much larger than usual, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

They respectfully invite their friends, customers, and everybody in want of CHEAP GOODS, to call and examine their Stock before making their purchases. They defy competition, FOR CASH, or they will sell on the usual time to responsible prompt paying customers.

March 30, 1857. 94*4t

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

A CALL upon the Stockholders of this Company, for the second instalment of ten per cent. upon their respective subscriptions, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, payable on the 1st of May next.

A Receiver has been appointed in each county for the convenience of the Stockholders.

H. W. GUION, Pres't
W. C. & R. R. Co.

March 23, 1857. 94*t1M

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my LANDS lying on the Cape Fear, 15 miles above Fayetteville, containing 550 acres on each side of the River, of which I will sell all or any portion. There is upon the said lands a beautiful residence with a dwelling and out-buildings.

A. R. SMITH.

March 23. 92*5w

☞ We are requested to announce MASTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 93*te

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

6 Cases, 26 gross Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. Just received.

March 4. E. J. HALE & SON.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

H. & E. J. LILLY,

ARE now receiving their usual variety of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is respectfully invited.

March 14, 1857.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Elkston, at 9 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.

Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

WILL GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.

Feb 26th, 1857.

VALUABLE LAND

AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANTS MILL

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is new, contains three runners, and is located immediately opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company's Mill. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be erected with ease on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any Grist Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to purchase property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises.

MARVEL [illegible]

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 87-6m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the original Certificate of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of David Heyer, has been lost or mislaid. I shall make application to the Company for the issuing of a new certificate of Stock.

WALTER A. HUSKE,
Administrator of D. Heyer, dec'd.

Feb'y 21, 1857. 84-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1857.

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George [illegible], and wife Anna P., Joseph B. Ingram, Wiley Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Pate, Jerusha Ingram, Betsy Ann F. Ingram, Matthew W. Ingram, and wife Julia, Woodson Crump, and wife Caroline, Elbert Ingram, *against* Samuel P. Ingram, Nancy P. Myers and wife Nancy, Rebecca Ingram, wife Sarah, Precious N. Ingram, Easter Ingram, and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John Ingram, and Eben N. Ingram

Petition for Re-Probate of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing from the affidavit of Benjamin Ingram, Executor of said Jeremiah Ingram, that Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Nancy, three of the Defendants, are not residents of this State, but reside in the State of Mississippi: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville,) commanding said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, this 2nd day of February A. D. 1857.

J. WHITE, C. S.

$6.50 pr. adv. 87-6t]

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the [illegible] December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color, is about five or six years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is a spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C.

Jan'y 31, 1857. 75-3m*pd

Dr. H. G. McEachin.

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61-6m

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN
E. LILLY

Aug. 8, 1856. 35tf

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Leaf fish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State, I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They command a fine view of the Blue Ridge,